FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

RICHMOND, VA., July 8th.—The President has issued the following congratulatory address to our victorious army:

TO THE ARMY IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., July 5th, 1862.

Soldiers! I congratulate you on the series of brilliant victories which, under favor of Divine Providence, you have lately won; and as the President of the Confederate States do heartily tender to you the thanks of the country whose just cause you have so skillfully and heroically served.

Ten days ago an invading army, vastly superior to yours in numbers and the material of war, closely beleagured your Capital and vauntingly proclaimed its speedy conquest. You marched to attack the enemy in his entrenchments with well directed movements and death-defying valor. You charged upon him in his strong positions, drove him from field to field over a distance of more than thirty-five miles, and, despite his reinforcements, compelled him to seek safety under the cover of his gunboats, where he now lies, cowering before the army he so lately derided and threatened with entire subjugation.

The fortitude with which you have borne toil and privation—the gallantry with which you have entered into each successive battle—must have been witnessed to be fully appreciated, but a grateful people will not fail to recognize your deeds, and to bear you in loved remembrance. Well may it be said of you that you have done enough for glory; but duty to a suffering country, and to the cause of constitutional liberty, claims from you yet further effort. Let it be your pride to relax in nothing which can promote your future efficiency—your one great object being to drive the invader from your soil, and, carrying your standards beyond the outer boundaries of the Confederacy, to wring from an unscrupulous foe the recognition of your birthright, community independence. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Removal of Prisoners.—The N. Y. Herald of the 21st ult. says:—

All the Rebel officers who have been confined for some time past at Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, were yesterday morning, at an early hour, transferred to Sandusky, Ohio.

But a short time elapsed after the reading of the order on Thursday morning last, to the prisoners, as to their transforment, until the news reached the sympathizers of these traitors in New York city. A number of bundles and cases were then immediately sent over to the island for them. On examination of these cases by Col. Loomis, the commanding officer of the island, they were found to contain rebel uniforms, under clothing, boots and shoes, &c. which were distributed to those whom they were addressed to. A number of these donations were from prominent firms in this city.

There still remain at Fort Columbus 1,050 prisoners, privates and non-commissioned officers, principally belonging to North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Louisiana volunteer regiments.

[The Herald here gives a list of those transferred; the following from N. C.]

Col. C M'Avery, 33d; Captain T W Mayhew 33d; Capt O R Rand 26th; First Lieut J T Weston 33d; First Lieut W Wheeler (Branch's artillery,) 40th; Second Lieut J N Anderson, 33d; First Lieut R A Sanser, 33d; First Lieut C H Brown, 40th; Third Lieut J W Vinson, 26th; Captain S M Stow, 28th; First Lieut R L Steck, 37th; Major Samuel D Lowe, 28th; Captain W Y Farthing, 37th; Third Lieut J S Eggers, 37th; Capt W H N Speer, 28th; 1st Lieut N Bohannon, 28th; 1st Lieut J L Bost, 37th; Capt T W Brown, 18th; Capt Geo B Johnston 28th; 2d Lieut C Scott, 28th; 2d Lieut W A Stewart, 37th.

For the information of the relatives and friends of the above named prisoners, we are requested to state that all letters for them must be for the future directed to the care of the commanding officer at depot of prisoners of war, Sandusky, Ohio.

The Conscripts.—There should be no odium attached to this name. Those who have remained at home are mainly such as were so affectingly situated as to their family or so importantly engaged as to their business as to render it not only inexpedient but absolutely unreasonable for them to go until it became really necessary. They are as good, as true as others, and it is earnestly hoped that there will be no ungenerous word spoken about them. I am sure no such word will be spoken by a true patriot, a real southern lady or gentleman. BY ONE NOT A CONSCRIPT.

Salisbury Watchman.

There were nine of the political prisoners who escaped from the Confederate prison here last week. A negro boy, the property of M. S. McKenzie, Esq., seven miles south of this place, arrested one of them next morning before breakfast, and five others were brought down on the Western road in the afternoon. We believe all but one have been arrested and returned to their quarters in the prison. It seems to be a waste of time and effort for any of them to attempt to escape. The people are wide awake as regards strangers, and they detect these prison birds the first glance.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Forty-Eighth N. C.—Col. Hill's 48th N. C. Regiment, arrived here yesterday afternoon, fresh from the scene of action in front of Richmond. Persons wishing to find it, can do so by enquiring of Capt. H. N. Hill, who may be found on Dunn's Hill, opposite Petersburg.

Pet. Express, 7th.

Death of Gen. Beauregard's Wife.—The wife of Gen. G. T. Beauregard died at New Orleans a few days since.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1862.

NO VIRGINIA MAIL.—Not a single Virginia paper was received here this morning. And by the way, we have had but two Charleston papers in ten days. We suppose the Virginia papers will come along to morrow, but what becomes of the Charleston papers is a mystery.

The telegraph reports all quiet at and around Richmond yesterday. The late Richmond papers indulged in many speculations as to the course of future events—how we are to attack McClellan; how McClellan will retreat, &c. &c. They probably know as much about these matters as we—and that is just nothing at all. We are willing to wait for our Generals to move, having full confidence in them.

The report in the N. Y. Herald, that the two leading European powers (England and France, of course,) had demanded that the war end, seems to us of very great importance, considering that it comes from the most influential and trusted organ of the Lincoln Administration.

It will be seen that Northern accounts admit a loss of 20,000 in the Richmond battles. It is safe always to double a yankee admission. We therefore put his loss at 40,000. Our own is probably 20,000. We publish Regimental lists of casualties as fast as they come to hand.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.—Several of our wounded in the late battles have arrived here, among them Lieuts. George B. Baker and Charles P. Mallett. The former is recovered of his slight wound, and will leave to-morrow for his post of duty. The latter, who has two severe wounds, is doing well.

OUR VICTORY AT CHARLESTON ON THE 16TH ULT.—The Northern accounts of the battle on James Island show that our gallant troops themselves scarcely realized the fullness of their victory. Various letters from the Island published in the New York papers admit a disastrous defeat. One letter says the loss is between 500 and 650. Another says 600; and still another sums it up as 565. And another that the steamer Ben Bedford had arrived at Hilton Head with from 400 to 500 wounded on board. This shows that the yankee loss was far greater than 565, for our men buried 251, and we took 130 prisoners. Supposing the boat had but 400 wounded, that would make 781 killed, wounded and prisoners. And this does not allow for the yankee dead carried off by themselves, and the wounded too much hurt to be removed. So that we think it cannot be doubted that the yankee loss was at least 1000. They seldom confess to one-half their loss.

They say that one regiment, the 8th Michigan, lost 15 commissioned officers. Their attack, they say, was a complete surprise. They had five regiments engaged, commanded by Gen. Benham, (who has been arrested for disobeying orders in making the attack, and he and his staff have arrived in New York.) The letters complain of want of transports, tents, necessaries, &c., and, as usual, pretend that we had a much larger force than themselves.

YANKEE CONFESSIONS.—The editor of the Philadelphia Press will probably be sent to Fort Warren for publishing such evidence as the following from Fortress Monroe, of the terror inspired in McClellan's command by the whipping he received:—

"Four trains of cars, loaded with forage, were ordered to Dispatch on Saturday, but meeting the enemy's pickets on the road, the trains were backed down near the White House, the cars were burned, and the four locomotives were blown up. This was a great loss, but it was enhanced by the destruction of stores, &c., at the White House—everything there being in flames. Elegant ambulances and loaded baggage wagons were rolled down to the river bank, and, there being no time to burn them, they were cast into the river."

This is only a specimen. There is a good deal more of the same sort.

The Northern accounts all testify to the gallantry of the Confederates in marching right up to their works. They say our troops fought "like devils incarnate." This is not exactly the appropriate term. The "devils incarnate" are in the yankee army, and our men fought better than they.

PRISONERS' TALES.—From a soldier of Sickles's brigade, captured and brought to Petersburg, the Express learns that that brigade originally 5000, "the very pick and choice of New York," (that is, we suppose, the worst rowdies the city could furnish,) has been so reduced that not 1000 could be found at roll call. He and others say that they got a boat and came across the James river to surrender, being disgusted with the war, and that thousands of others would do likewise if they could get boats to escape in. What reliance may be placed in all this, we know not. The yankees lie so much, that we cannot believe their stories.

A SUGGESTION.—We would respectfully suggest to our Generals in the field the propriety of securing for themselves an Editor of the Richmond Examiner as an Aid, or in some other honorary capacity. For months there was nobody fit to be a General but the Virginian, Floyd—the principal Editor of the Examiner having a place on Floyd's staff. During the past two months we do not remember to have seen Floyd's name mentioned in the Examiner. But Gen. A. P. Hill, another General,—the principal Editor having a place on *his* staff—is slavered over day after day till one would be sick of him if it were not for the belief, in spite of the Examiner's praise, that he *is* a first rate General.

In a long "review" of the series of battles before Richmond, in the Examiner of the 8th, this Gen. A. P. Hill is repeatedly praised, and no other officer, high or low, has a single word of approval. The whole long article appears to be a studied effort to depreciate the importance of the Confederate victory.

"COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS."—The Wilmington Journal says that Col. Vance "ought not to be in such a hurry to get out of the army." Nor is he. The only hurry Col. Vance has manifested was to get *into* the army. He did not wait to get an office, as many did, and as his high position before the public would perhaps have justified, but went in at once as a private. He has done nothing to get himself out, except reluctantly to give consent to the people running him for Governor,—a place not sought by him. And he will not go out but in obedience to the demand of the people.

But does not the Journal see how it provokes retort upon Col. Johnston? Even if Col. Vance were in a hurry to get out of the army, nobody can say that Col. Johnston has been in any hurry to get *in* it, either as private or officer. We should not have said this but to expose the ungenerous and unjust allusion of the Journal to Col. Vance. Col. Johnston may have had very good reasons for not entering the Army.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—The Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society of Hillsborough acknowledge the receipt of $314 75 in cash and a very long list of clothing, fruits, wine, coffee, sugar, rice, sage, soap, fowls, eggs, &c. &c.

We hear of generous provision for the same purpose in various parts of the State.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—The all-absorbing war has not extinguished the interest of our citizens in this favorite Institution. Its 7th Annual Commencement gave occasion on Tuesday evening last for a Sermon to the Graduating Class and to a large congregation in the Methodist Church, by the Rev. J. W. Tucker, and an Address to the Graduating Class by the Rev. Dr. Hooper. These discourses were full of plain practical common sense and moral and religious instruction.

Diplomas were conferred upon the following young ladies, members of the Senior Class of 1861:

Miss Irene McNeill.	Miss E. Rose.
" C. Myrover.	" E. Tillinghast.
" Joanna McRae.	" Joanna Watts.
" Hattie Starr.	" Alice Cook.
" Atilia Whitted.	" Fannie Hinsdale.
" Olivia Stedman.	" Hattie Kershaw.

The additional honors usually conferred upon resident graduates were awarded to Miss Irene McNeill, Miss E. Rose and Miss C. Myrover, for having remained in connection with the Institution a year after finishing the prescribed course.

COL. VANCE'S REGIMENT.—The Raleigh Standard says that Col. Vance and his regiment were in the very front of the terrible battle of Tuesday the 1st inst. The men rushed forward, shouting for "North Carolina" and "Zeb." Four of his gallant dead were found next morning within 40 feet of the cannon's mouth—ahead of every other Southern regiment, for no other dead were found so near the guns.

The Regiment is in Ransom's Brigade. The reader will recollect the Dispatch's account of that Brigade's magnificent charge.

GEN. MAGRUDER.—This officer, so familiar to us all as the commander on the Peninsula for almost an entire year of danger, was assigned to the command West of the Mississippi in May last, but was not allowed to go till after the late battles. The order from the War Department pays him the highest compliment for "activity, zeal, endurance and skill."

NINE SONS IN THE ARMY.—A. E. D. Chauncey, o Montgomery county, N. C., writes us that he has nine sons in the Confederate service. Five of them are in Co. E, 28th Reg't. They average in height a fraction over 6 feet, and in weight 165 lbs. They are all between 18 and 35. Mr. Chauncey may well challenge the Confederacy to beat this. We hope that his "material aid" to the cause will not be at the expense of either life or limb in his large family.

JACKSON'S PRISONERS.—The public has heard so little of late about the prisoners said to have been captured at Front Royal, &c., by Stonewall Jackson, that some began to believe that none had been captured. We find in the Charlotte Whig a letter from a member of the 42d N. C. Reg't in which the writer sets the matter at rest as follows:—

"We have here now near three thousand Yankee prisoners taken by the invincible Jackson, and we are here to guard them. I have seen in the past fourteen months many specimens of the Yankee race, but it has been reserved for my vision until now to behold the hardest *party* that the sun of heaven ever shone upon. The most of them are barefooted and bareheaded and altogether they present rather a gloomy picture of a soldier's life. I do not know how they were caught but it must have been pretty tight times, for men seldom leave their shoes and hats behind unless matters are pretty squally."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Near Richmond, on the 27th ult., Lieut. Frank D. Foxhall, of the 33rd N. C. Reg't, in his 29th year.

On the 3d inst. at the residence of his uncle, Rev. H. S. Kepler, of Richmond, J. Clayton Chamblin, in the 19th year of his age, late private Secretary of Maj-Gen. D. H. Hill.

On the battle field, near Richmond, June 30th, Serg't John J. Phillips, Co. G, 33d N. C. Troops, of this town. He was a brave soldier, sacrificing his life for his country, in the 56th year of his age.

At Richmond, Va., June 21, of wounds received at the battle of "Seven Pines," on the 31st May, Samuel A. Jones, son of late Gen. Charles R. Jones, of Iredell county, N. C. He was born in Fayetteville, and was at the time of his death, aged 16 years, 3 mos. and 11 days.

Of Typhoid Fever, at Kinston, June 20th, Robt. Smith, jr., aged 24 years, and 8 months. He was born in Cumberland county; was a member of Co. C., 35th Reg't.

On the 21st ult., in Columbia, S. C., Wm. R. Rea, of Charlotte, a member of Company B., 1st Reg't, from which he was discharged on account of ill-health.

In Orange county, on the 30th ult., Mr. Jas. C. Faucett, in his 24th year, a member of Capt. Graham's company, from Orange.

At Goldsboro', of Typhoid pneumonia, on the 19th of June, John Franklin Pucket, in his 24th year, of the Cavalry company of Iredell.

At Kinston, of Typhoid Pneumonia, James Locke Nelson, in his 27th year, of Iredell.

At Goldsboro', on the 25th ult., of Typhoid fever, Jas. M. Johnson, in his 34th year, of Iredell.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a called meeting of Crain's Creek Lodge, held at their hall on Monday the 5th day of May to attend to the funeral services of our late brother, JAMES RIDDLE, Esq., the following committee was appointed to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of this Lodge on the loss of our late brother. Said committee made the following report which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas: It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst and our order by death, our much respected friend and brother James Riddle, Esq., who died at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, on the 3d of May, in the 53d year of his age, having gone out in defence of Southern rights; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st. That while we would cheerfully submit to the will of an all-wise and merciful God who has done all things well, we can but mourn the death of our brother to whom we were linked by so many ties.

Resolved, 2d. That we tender our warmest sympathies to his widow, his fatherless children, and to his many relatives, who alone can appreciate the depth of the affliction; that they grieve not alone, and we claim the privilege of mingling our tears with theirs, at the common altar of grief.

Resolved, 3d. That the county of Moore has lost one of her most active Magistrates, the community a useful citizen, the Southern Confederacy a valiant soldier.

Resolved, 4th. That in token of our respect for our brother that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, 5th. That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the widow and family of our deceased brother, and to the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Prebyterian, for publication.

W. P. CAMERON,
W. KEITH,
S. E. JOHNSON. } Com.

DEATH OF A NORTH CAROLINA COLONEL.—We regret to see among the deaths in the Richmond Dispatch of the 7th inst. that of Col. P. W. Roberts of the 14th N. C. Troops. He died on the 5th inst. of typhoid fever, at the residence of Mr. H. W. Tyler, Richmond. Col. Roberts has been in the service since the commencement of the war, first as Captain of s Buncombe company in the 14th N. C. T. (4th volunteers) and lately (on the transfer to another regiment of Col. Daniel) as its Colonel. He was a lawyer of Asheville.

Capt. Freeland.—A letter from the Surgeon at Fortress Monroe gives the painful intelligence that Capt. William J. Freeland sunk under the effects of the amputation of his leg, and died on the 21st of June. He was buried on the 22d, by Brother Masons, with all the honors due to a brave soldier.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MEETING IN ROBESON.

According to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Robeson county met in the Court House in Lumberton on the 4th inst., when on motion Maj. W. J. Brown was called to the Chair and L. C. Ray, Esq., requested to act as Sec'y. Thos. A. Norment, Esq., explained the object of the Meeting, and moved that a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressing the sentiments of the same. The following gentlemen were appointed, viz: John Caldwell, Sr., Reuben Rozier, Rory McNair, Hector McNeill and W. W. Powell.

Thos A. Norment, Esq., was called upon and addressed the Meeting in a few appropriate remarks, advocating the election of Hon. Z. B. Vance as Governor of N. C., showing by his past actions since our struggle for independence, that he was the man calculated to watch over and secure our rights, as he believed him to possess an honest heart, a clear head, and undaunted patriotism. Col. T. J. Morisey, Rory McNair, Neill McNeill and Rev. N. M. Ray were called upon, and addressed the meeting. Each speaker rejoiced that old party lines had been extinguished, and that the people were united in their efforts to secure their independence; and they advocated the principle of selecting our Rulers for their moral and intellectual worth, and not for the advancement of party.

The committee who were appointed to draft resolutions, returned, and through their chairman, Rory McNair, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

1st. That we now, as we ever have done, regard the independence of the Southern Confederacy as a fixed fact, and the complete defeat, overthrow, confusion and disgrace of Yankeedom as equally certain.

2d. That Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, and the brave soldiers who have borne the heat and burden of the day in defending our rights, have not only our unbounded confidence but our warmest affections.

3d. That while we will be watchful of our rights and firm in our political opinions, we believe the time has arrived when reason, not prejudice, should control our public views and movements; and whilst we of the South may differ on some points of minor importance, we stand together as a band of brothers to resist the invasions of our base, beastly, and cruel foe.

4th. That we will give our cordial support to Hon. Z. B. Vance for Governor of N. C., believing him to be eminently qualified to fill that distinguished office, possessing as he does a clear head, an honest heart, experience as a statesman, and patriotism and courage as a soldier.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire the election of Giles Leitch, Esq., in the Senatorial District composed of Robeson and Richmond, believing that he knows our rights and will dare maintain them; and that we equally desire the election of Col. McRae and Neill McNeill, Esq., to represent this county in the Commons of the next General Assembly in this State.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Raleigh Standard and Wilmington Journal be requested to copy.

W. J. BROWN, Chm'n.

L. C. RAY, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP HALE, NEAR FORT FISHER, July 6, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—The past ten days have been of unusual interest with us. Much has occurred to break the tedious monotony of garrison life. The British steamship "Modern Greece" has been the chief object of interest. That vessel came to this point intending to cross the bar, but it being ascertained that she drew a great deal too much water, her commanders adopted the only resource left them—to beach the vessel as near as possible under the guns of the Fort. Before she did so the blockading steamers had commenced a rapid but ineffective fire upon her, which they continued up to 12 o'clock. We fired at the blockader only twice, both of which were excellent shots and were fired from a very superior gun mounted in a Battery named after Lieut. Fuller.

The vessel has been relieved of much the greater part of her valuable cargo. The late storm interrupted operations somewhat, but the work of unloading has commenced again. A large quantity of powder and saltpetre was obtained from the vessel. The gun part of her cargo consisted of Enfield and Swiss Rifles and Muskets. I recognized among them many of that stamp called by my friend Mr. Burkhart of the Arsenal, the Tyrolese Rifles, and which he pronounced to be an excellent weapon.

We are now in a new camp, outside the limits of Fort Fisher. It is in a beautiful grove of live oaks, whose shade and soil is really a delightful change from the hot sun and deep sand within the Fort lines. It has been named in honor of your junior Editor, Maj. P. M. Hale—and may his life ever be as peaceful and full of beauty as is this quiet shade. Notwithstanding all these comforts—nearness to home, quiet and but little duty—still our restless spirits long for that excitement which the soldier finds alone on the battle field—even at the risk of life or limb. Yet it is perhaps best that we are here—for it may be said, whatever is, is best. At any rate we try to be content, and I think all our men are pleased with their present quarters.

Yours, H.

GEN. SCOTT RECALLED.—Gen. Winfield Scott arrived at New York from West Point on the 28th ult., with horses, carriage, servants, &c., said to be on his way to Washington.

VERY GOOD.—A lady asked a friend of ours yesterday, "Why is North Carolina in danger of being crushed in the present war?" And when it was given up she answered, 'Because the yankees *lie* upon her, and the whole Confederacy *relies* upon her."

FIELD PEAS.—Mr. Isaac Hollingsworth had the common field pea on his table since the 4th inst., being a month or two earlier than usual. This is no small advantage in times of high prices like these. He says the secret of his early crop is that he planted them and let them grow.

The following wounded North Carolina soldiers were in the Naval Hospital at Richmond on 3d July:

Wm H Dabbs, co K, 26th; Wm Gregg, co B, 1st; J A Watson, co H, 13th; R D Simpson, co I, 13th; J C Ratcliffe, co H, 13th; J F M Robinson, co H, 13th; Fred Seires, co I, 13th; J H Joyce, co H, 13th.

The Excitement in the North.—The action of the government in keeping secret all its information, and refusing its publication, had created the wildest excitement in the North. Nothing is said to have ever equalled it.

DIED,

Near Ansonville, 27th June, THOMAS EDGAR, son of John J. and Melvina F. Colson, aged 2 years, 6 months and 17 days.

Jesus, in Thy mercy, thou hast taken my babe from me,
Transplanted it in Heaven to dwell above with Thee;
His crown is life eternal, all set with diamonds rare.
Oh may I meet my angel, my darling Eddie there.

Com.

In Lumberton, on Sunday 6th inst., of consumption, WILLIAM J. ROTHWELL, son of J. H. & L. P. Rothwell, of Wilmington, aged 19 years and 8 months.

In Randolph county, 1st inst., Mrs. LYDIA ANN TYSOR, wife of Jordan Tysor, jr., in the 19th year of her age. She leaves a husband, one small child and many friends to mourn their loss.

In this county, on the 4th inst., Miss DOROTHY GRAHAM, aged about 80 years.

In Montgomery county, 25th March, Miss FLORA McLENDON, aged 38 years.

In Bladen county, on the 22d June, at an advanced age, Mrs. MARGARET McDOUGALD, relict of the late Hugh McDougald. She was born in the Isle of Isla, Scotland.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Through the polite attention of a friend, says the Richmond Enquirer, we have been placed in possession of Northern papers of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th inst.

The army correspondent of the Associated Press, who claims to have arrived at Fortress Monroe direct from Gen. McClellan's headquarters, reports that after seven days hard fighting, McClellan, pressed by superior numbers, was forced to retreat to a point on the James river, near Turkey Island, where what remains of the army is safe under cover of the gunboats, and where, we are told, it is now being reinforced. The battles, it is said, have been "the most destructive of human life that the world has seen," having resulted in a loss, in killed and wounded, of not less than forty-five thousand men, of which, it is assumed, that the Federal army lost fifteen thousand and the Confederates double that number. All the bridges across the Chickahominy are said to have been blown up by McClellan in his retreat, and all the property, stores, &c. destroyed, which he could not save. The siege guns, or a portion of them—for the accounts differ—fell into the hands of the Confederates, who are also said to have taken about forty pieces of artillery. Some of the enemy's artillery is reported to have been taken by McClellan, together with many prisoners; but rather than be encumbered with them, they were subsequently released. McCall's division suffered terribly in the fight between Savage Station and Fair Oaks, McCall himself being wounded and taken prisoner. Gen. Reynolds was also taken prisoner, but the fate of their respective commands is not stated. Gens. Meade, Gorman and Burns were severely wounded, the former having since died. Gens. Sumner and Heintzleman, being but slightly wounded, remained on the field. From the same source we learn that, on the part of the Confederates, Gens. Stonewall Jackson and Barnwell Rhett of South Carolina were killed.

The New York Times, after a careful review of the situation, and guided by information derived from personal interviews with its correspondents, who left Gen. McClellan's headquarters on James river on the afternoon of Monday last, comes to the conclusion that "there is now no room to doubt that our army has met with a very serious reverse, and that it is in a condition of peril, which, if not imminent, at least calls for the instant and energetic efforts of the Government and the country." After giving a brief summary of the events that had transpired, that journal adds: "Beyond all question this intelligence will fall with heavy weight upon the public heart. It is entirely unexpected and shatters the high hope which the whole country has of late indulged, with the fall of Richmond the end of the rebellion is close at hand." The most noticeable feature of all is that, up to the present writing, no official despatch from Gen. McClellan has been given to the public—the only knowledge we have of the sanguinary battles that have been fought, the losses sustained, and the reverses experienced, being derived from irresponsible persons.

The New York "World," however, expresses, editorially, the opinion that McClellan has materially improved his position, and has so protected his force by natural barriers, and by the covering fire of the gunboats, that "he is master of the situation and may laugh defiance at his enemies."

The New York "Post," of Wednesday says:

Stocks took a strong downward surge to-day. The continued silence of the Government in regard to affairs before Richmond produces an uncomfortable feeling, which is further increased by the call for 300,000 troops.

The "Herald" says:—Yesterday was a blue day in Wall street. In the absence of news from McClellan the bears had everything their own way and all kinds of rumors were freely circulated. At the first board the government 6's declined about ¾ per cent and railway shares from 1 to 2 per cent. At the second board there was a further fall of 1 to 2 per cent. all round. After the second board there was an improvement based on the reported capture of Richmond. Money was about 5 a 6 per cent; exchange 120 a 121; gold about 109¼.

Reported Intervention of Foreign Powers in American Affairs.—WASHINGTON, June 30—It is understood that the government has been notified, by the Ministers of the two leading European Powers, that the war must immediately be brought to an end. A fact of this sort demonstrate the hypocrisy of the Powers in question, which have heretofore put forth the idea that there would be no intervention if there was a reasonable prospect of crushing out the rebellion. It seems, however, that the advice of a British quarterly has been followed—that intervention should only take place when it should become apparent that the rebellion was about to prove a failure. It will be gratifying to the Union men of the country to know that the administration is a unit against the world in arms for the preservation of our whole country.

Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.

The Governors of various States, from Maine to Wisconsin, having drawn up and signed collectively a paper tendering to President Lincoln additional troops, for the purpose of bringing the war to a speedy close, he has decided to call upon them for three hundred thousand more men—recommends that the troops shall be principally of infantry. He also requests that they may be enrolled without delay, and notifies them that an order fixing the quota of each State will be issued by the War Department to-day.

Since the terrible repulse which was experienced by the Federal troops on James Island near Charleston, General Hunter has concluded to abandon all operations against that city—at least for the present. The troops have been ordered to evacuate the Island, where they had entrenched themselves, under cover of the gunboats, and at the last advices were about to be removed to Hilton Head, in Port Royal harbor.

Chas. C. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore American and agent of the Associated Press, who was sent to Fort McHenry for sending intelligence of the Federal defeat at Richmond, has been released.

McClellan's Army.—In view of the recent events, the following editorial testimony from the New York Tribune, of the 14th ult., as to the strength of McClellan's army, deserves to be placed upon record:

We have late private advices from our army before Richmond. In spite of its heavy losses by sickness, privation and combat, it is to-day the strongest and most effective army ever assembled on this continent—much stronger, even in numbers, than is generally supposed. It has more and better artillery than any other army in the world ever had.

Yet a little while longer must the sword and the bayonet write in letters of fire a fresh heroic page in the annals of the American Republic. Then cometh welcome peace.

THE SITUATION NEAR RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 7.—No intelligence of a definite nature was received yesterday from the armies below, although rumor was busy, as usual; and in this instance the most prominent was that McClellan had been reinforced, was throwing up fortifications at Westoyer, and preparing for a final and desperate struggle for the possession of Richmond. Whether this be true or otherwise, we feel quite confident that the "young Napoleon" is in a position where he can do no harm for the present, and meanwhile it is intimated that important military movements are on foot, on the success of which the result of the great struggle depends.

As early as Sunday week, large numbers of the enemy passed down the Quaker road to its junction with the Charles City road, and thence in the direction of the Court-House. This force, it is supposed, succeeded in effecting an escape. Others left the Quaker road, and proceeded to the river over the road running down to Shirley, the residence of Hill Carter, Esq. At 11 o'clock on Monday, McClellan, with his aids, stopped at the residence of Mr. Marion Gary, on the Quaker road, about 18 miles below Richmond. He is said to have accompanied that portion of the army taking the Shirley road. The battle of Tuesday evening, one of the most terrific of the whole war, and in which immense loss was sustained by both parties, was with the rear guard of the army, which seems to have maintained the most thorough discipline. After the termination of the fight, which lasted until after nine o'clock P. M., the enemy moved off under cover of night, and it was not until early in the day of Thursday that his exact position was defined and understood. Moving down the river, the forces engaged in the struggle succeeded in forming a junction at or near Shirley with that portion of the army preceding it.

On Thursday the pursuit was continued, our forces following in the roads passed over by the enemy, and on Friday evening bivouacked within striking distance of the enemy, about four miles from the river, on the Charles City road. The position of the enemy was understood to be between our forces and the river, posted on two ranges of hills running parallel with the river, and under cover of their gunboats. On Friday night, during the entire night, they were engaged in felling trees on the first range of hills, and within three hundred yards of our outposts. This range of hills was thickly timbered and covered with dense and almost impenetrable undergrowth. Up to noon on Saturday everything was quiet; but an engagement was momentarily anticipated. Our forces at this point consisted of three divisions of Longstreet, Jackson, and A. P. Hill—Longstreet occupying the right, and Jackson and Hill the left and centre.—*Dispatch.*

The armies below Richmond, so far as is known, maintain the positions and status heretofore reported. As matter of conjecture only, we incline to the opinion that the game is for the present played out. The position now held by the enemy gives him the benefit of his gunboats, in both the James and the Chickahominy, and is in other repects one that interposes unusual difficulties and perils in the way of attack. And, as it is not to be expected that McClellan will be ready soon for offensive operations, we are prepared for an interval of non-action. But, as we have already remarked, this is conjectural only.—*Whig.*

From Memphis and Vicksburg.—JACKSON, Miss., VIA MOBILE, July 5.—The Memphis Argus and Avalanche have both been suppressed—the former for asking Grant's permission to publish the Southern account of McClellan's defeat at Richmond—the latter for alleged incendiary sentiments, published in their paper. The Confederate pickets are now within four miles of Memphis. Warm work is expected. Seventeen more of the enemy's pickets were found dead last Wednesday morning.

VICKSBURG, July 5th.—The bombardment continues slowly, with little effect on either side.

From Savannah.—SAVANNAH, July 3.—The Yankee troops at Port Royal speak of their next movement towards Charleston, as likely to be made by railroad. Several Regiments from James Island arrived at Hilton Head. They report 550 wounded Federals at Port Royal, sent from the late fight near Secessionville. Some of the heavy guns have been taken from Fort Pulaski since the fight on James Island. The Federals dying rapidly at Port Royal. Numbers are buried daily. There is much sickness among the troops.

A large force is at Hilton Head, but their numbers could not be estimated.

From Vicksburg.—MOBILE, July 8.—A dispatch to the Mobile Tribune, dated Grenada, July 7th, states that the Memphis Bulletin of the 6th inst., says that the Federals are connecting their two fleets at Vicksburg by cutting a canal across the land. Also, that an expedition was fitting up to go up the Yazoo river to take the Confederate batteries situated sixty miles above the mouth.

On Friday last our guerillas captured and burned forty wagons of Federal stores on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. A detachment of Gen. Chalmers's command captured seventy-five more, which were saved with the contents.

Morganish.—We have direct private information, which is entitled to credit, that Col. Starnes made a dash into Tennessee and captured a whole regiment of Yankees at Manchester, Coffee county, who were on their way to the vicinity of Chattanooga.

The same informant had reason to believe that there were only about 700 Federals at Huntsville.

Southern Confederacy, 5th inst.

From the North.—MOBILE, July 9.—A dispatch to the Mobile Tribune, dated Grenada, Miss., July 8th, states that Northern papers of the 6th inst., contain copious accounts of McClellan's defeat in Virginia.

They claim to have captured 700 prisoners, and acknowledge a loss of 20,000 men, 30 pieces of artillery, and a large amount of commissary stores and ordnance.

The following named Generals they confess to have been captured: Gens. Reynolds and McCall. Gen. Gastin was killed. Gens. Mead, Furns, Sumner, Heintzelman, and numerous field officers were wounded.

They state the strength of the Confederate army to have been 200,000 and that its loss was 30,000.

They say that the Federal army is encamped on high rolling ground on the banks of the James river 15 miles from Richmond, and that their transports are at the wharves, unloading supplies for the army. McClellan was confident of his ability to meet any attack that the Confederate army might make on his present position.

A PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM SENATOR HILL.

[Fom the Atlanta Confederacy.]

LaGRANGE, GA., June 27.

Messrs. Editors:—I am asked to give my views on the Conscript Act, and the controversy on that ubject. I decline. The duty of patriotism now is to encourage our troops, not to dissatisfy them; to keep our people united, and not divide them. State rights and individual rights are to be saved by soldiers—gallant, *satisfied soldiers*—and not by issue-makers and abstract theorizers. And as for ambition, let me beg its votaries to consider that the times are inopportune for such aspirations now. Look upon this scene of disorganization, blood and death—the legitimate culmination of ambition-mad follies—and be shocked to silence for a season.

At the proper time, if I can see any good likely to result, I will give my views of the law. At present allow me to say it is the duty of everybody —of States and people—to obey it without reluctance and without quibbling. We know the enemy greatly dreaded this law, and hoped it would be resisted; but the soldiers and the people everywhere (except perhaps East Tennessee) are nobly responding to its call; and when those affected are satisfied, there is surely nothing in State rights which requires the disturbance of this harmony by those not affected.

It cannot be so important to leave a few young men under 35 to drill privates over that age, as to require our great State, which did so much to defend the new Government, to set the first example of resistance to its laws.

Having said this much by way of remonstrance, and certainly intending to censure no man, I dismiss the subject.

One word on another subject: The administration ought to be supported cheerfully and without misgiving. No good can, but much harm will, come of opposition. Every blow strikes the cause. Mr. Davis is, in many respects, a noble example to all Executive officers. He usurps no authority; he exercises no power without legislative grant; he interferes with no private rights, and fights none but the common enemy. Eavesdropping libellers are unmolested under the windows of his office, and slanderers find freedom in the light of his midnight lamp. He will never be a *dictator*.

Above all, let us preserve our unity—obey the laws and *help*, not abuse, each other. With this resolve we are certain of success, and when the struggle is over and we review it with calmness, we shall be astonished, not at so many, but at so few reverses—not that so little, but that so much was done.

When the contest began, the enemy had a great navy; a regular army; an organized government; well filled armories and magazines; a redundant population—adventurers gathered from every clime; immense manufactories; exhaustless resources; a status as a nation, and unrestrained access to all the world. We had no organic government; no army—not a soldier; a small white population largely unused to exposure and labor; no navy—not a war ship; inferior arms, and but a few of them; very limited munitions of war; very few manufactories, and very little raw material out of the bowels of the earth; and no name, standing or credit among, and no access to, the nations of the earth.

Let us be true to our only friends—ourselves. Let us preserve our only strength—our unity. Let us always remember the one great fact, swallowing up every other fact, in this great struggle: Our enemies invade to destroy, insult and enslave. We defend to save, avenge and be free. Thus deserving we cannot fail.

Yours, very truly, B. H. HILL.

Treatment of our Wounded.—It is established beyond the possibility of contradiction, that a number of our wounded, after receiving their wounds, were deliberately murdered by the Federal troops. A gentleman of undoubted veracity, who was wounded in the fight at Coal Harbor, says that after receiving his wound, which was but a slight one, he succeeded in capturing a Yankee soldier, with whom he started to camp. On the way they passed by a Texan officer, upon whom a mortal wound had been inflicted, and who was at the time well nigh exhausted from the loss of blood. The Texan expressed a desire to talk to the prisoner, which was allowed, and he addressed him, in substance, as follows: "I am about to die, and what I state to you I know to be true. When our brigade charged your lines, and was repulsed, a number of our wounded was left upon the field; and when your troops came up I distinctly heard your officer give the command to shoot in the head any wounded rebel on the field, and you obeyed the order. I owe my own life to the readiness with which our men rallied. This statement I wished to make to you, in the presence of witnesses, that the facts may go out to the world." The Yankee was compelled to admit the truth of the statement, and acknowledged that such an order had been given.

Richmond Dispatch.

Prisoners' Tales.—Some four or five additional prisoners were captured yesterday by our pickets near the river, brought up and lodged in jail. These all repeat the statements of their predecessors, in substance, and say that they are utterly disgusted with camp life, and will under no conceivable circumstances return to the army if released. Another member of Sickles' Brigade was among the captives of yesterday. He says his brigade has suffered indescribably. The regiment to which he is attached, left New York a few months since one thousand strong; now they number but seventy-six, all told. The prisoners say that the river bank would swarm with deserters, but the officers now regard all their men with suspicion, and a vigilant watch is kept over all their movements. The gunboats ply up and down the river for miles, to prevent the passage of men across, and it is only under cover of darkness that any succeed in effecting their escape.

The prisoners report the losses of the Federals in the recent engagements around Richmond as terrific, and the hundreds of shockingly wounded who have been left by McClellan to perish, or at the mercy of the Confederates, has tended very greatly to demoralize the men remaining. The prisoners state that McClellan cannot again get such fighting out of his men as he has done recently.—*Pet. Express.*

British Insult to Yankeedom.—The Mobile Tribune says that the following is reliable:—

On the 4th of July, at New Orleans, a boat load of British tars from the British man-of-war Rinaldo, while approaching the levee, burst out singing some of our patriotic war songs, among them the "Bonnie Blue Flag," when Butler sent word to the Captain of the vessel that he did not permit such demonstrations. The Captain replied that he did, and that he was responsible. The same night a ball was given aboard the vessel, and among the decorations were several Confederate flags.

The Ladies.—We have observed for some months that the rapid increase of our subscription list has not been confined to the gentlemen. By some means we have secured the ladies on our side. They are for *Vance* and the *Standard*, as the large number of our lady subscribers will show. God bless the ladies. The country owes everything to them in this war.—*Ral. Standard.*

The Observer is similarly favored. The Ladies on our list are very numerous.

OUR TROOPS IN THE LATE BATTLES.

We have been, all our lives, devoted to that species of literature which consists in the description of battles and sieges. We can safely aver that we never read of any single feat, or any series of feats, either in ancient or modern times, that can at all compare with the exploits of our army on the Chickahominy, during the week ending with Thursday last. The storm of Badajos was an achievement of unrivalled splendor at that day. The British army has frequently, in India, accomplished enterprises in the way of storming that appeared impossible. But when, before, did any army ever storm twenty miles of redoubts and entrenchments, all constructed with the utmost skill, and defended with the most obstinate pertinacity? Our brave troops went on from redoubt to redoubt, and from earthwork to earthwork, without halting or looking to the right or left. They lost heavily, it is true, but they accomplished far more than is to be looked for in the immediate results of their victory, enormous as they are. They established for themselves a name which will be of everlasting service to their country. The *prestige* of invincibility is theirs, and will remain theirs in all future time. The moral is to the physical, says Napoleon, in the proportion of three to one. Their enemies, in future, will be half beaten before firing a shot. The very terror of their name will do as much for them as their bullets and bayonets. Even if they had not succeeded in routing the enemy at all points, they would have gained much by the incomparable bravery with which they fought.

But they *did* rout the enemy at all points. This is a fact which all the lying bulletins, and all the newspaper correspondence in the world cannot succeed in suppressing. The world can see that the enemy had a line extending from a long distance above the Meadow Bridges in Hanover to the Long Bridge in Henrico. The world can see that all the formidable positions along that immense line have been abandoned. The world can see that the whole route is strewed with the *debris* of a broken and routed army. The world can see that the York River Railroad is in our possession, and that the formidable position on this side of the Chickahominy, which was to be the base of McClellan's advance upon the city, is in our hands. The world can see the evidences of unparallelled disaster in the ruin of wagons, destruction of commissary stores, the relinquishment of tents, the abandonment of hospitals, the capture of 10,000 prisoners, the dispersion and disorganization of whole divisions, the piles of dead abandoned to our forces, the retreat of McClellan to Westover, and his reliance on his gunboats, after all his braggadocio, to ensure his safety. Yankee newspapers cannot lie the world out of its senses. The world will see all this in spite of them all, and it will ask, if this be the fruit of McClellan's victory, what sort of fruit would a defeat be expected to bring forth?

It may be that McClellan may be reinforced, and make another effort. Be it so. We are in the hands of a General who has just proved himself a master in the art of war, and who has taught his countrymen, in the last fortnight, to place the utmost confidence in his skill. The city and the country generally feel safe as long as he is known to be at his post. He will be found fully able to deal with any crisis that may arise.

Rich'd Dispatch.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Among the incidents bearing on this question is the late arrival home from Europe of Hon. John E. Ward, of Georgia. The Macon Telegraph is assured, by persons who have conversed with him, that the determination there is to let the parties fight ont the war entirely unmolested by French or English interference. There is a clamor for intervention in England, but it comes solely from the opposition—the "*outs*"—and must be regarded a good deal in the nature of a partisan movement to embarrass their opponents—a political hobby, as we call it. Thus while, on the 7th, the Times and the Morning Post were felicitating the United Kingdom upon the resolute adherence of the government to the non-intervention policy, the Herald, the Derby organ, expounded as follows:

"While the war is waged in this fashion and with these pretensions—of its objects neither we nor those who wage it are competent to speak—it is quite clear that it must be protracted until the North is wearied out, which is not likely to happen soon—or until the South is conquered which is not likely to happen at all, or until France and England grow tired of starving for the gratification of American malignity, and determine to interfere peremptorily and put an end to the struggle by which they suffer nearly as severely as the invaded country. Of the right to intervene there can be no doubt whatever; of the policy of so doing not much doubt, except in the minds of those who value the passions of the Northerners more than the interests of Europe, and had rather see the people of England starved than the rabble of New York and Boston thwarted or humbled. We cannot do without the Southern States. We allowed war to be waged for their restoration to the Union; we would have allowed it to be waged, within reasonable limits, for a frontier suitable to Northern interests; we cannot allow a war of destruction and devastation against a country on whose produce depends the subsistence of hundreds of thousands of English families. The war cannot be ended by a decisive blow until next spring, if it could ever be so ended; for the invasion of the planting States in June by a Northern army would be simply impossible. If the war continues for six months longer we shall have little or no Cotton from America—that is to say, we shall have starvation in Lancashire—till the end of 1864; for in that case the greater part of the existing stock will be destroyed, and there will be little or no planting in the coming autumn. Our mill owners will be ruined, our national prosperity seriously and permanently damaged in order that a Government which has shown itself hostile to us, may have the opportunity of injuring to the utmost of its power a gallant and kindred people, fighting for everything that brave men hold dear. This is more than England should or can endure, and it is time to announce that the limit of her endurance has been reached."

This is certainly sharp talk, but it is the talk of *outs*, who hold neither power nor responsibility. What the British Government may *ultimately* do, is another question, to be determined by the degree of outside pressure from the manufacturing and commercial interests, through the outs or the Derby party.—*Richmond Whig.*

To Remove Maggots from Wounds.—Take the leaves, bark, flowers or berries of the common alder (Sambucus niger), make a strong tea, by pouring boiling water upon them, and letting them steep. Wash the wounds once or twice a day with this. Boil some lard, and, while boiling, stir in alder in considerable quantity, and strain off through a sieve or coarse cloth. This makes an ointment for the same purpose. It is improved by adding one-fourth as much common beeswax as the amount of lard used.

Antiseptic Powder.—To correct the offensive odors of wounds, mix one hundred parts of calcined plaster of paris and two parts of coal tar. Rub well together. Sprinkle this upon the wound once or twice, daily. They have been fully tested for years at Bellevue Hospital.

Richmond Whig.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

From the Raleigh Standard.

CAMP 1st N. C. CAVALRY,
Near Richmond, July 5, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—From a paragraph in your paper of this week, it would appear that the 1st N. C. Cavalry had been *entrapped* by the enemy, which was not the case. I give you therefore a true statement of the circumstances. Gen. Lee desired information in regard to the strength and movements of the enemy on our right. Col. Baker received orders, June 28th, to make a reconnoissance of the enemy's left wing, moving in the direction of the Chickahominy, and was ordered to *find out and report* the *position* and *strength* of the enemy in that quarter. Accordingly, on the morning of the 29th, we drove in their pickets at Willis' Church, and encountered one hundred of their cavalry, which we charged upon and drove into their camp. The charge was most gallantly led by Col. Baker. The men without a single exception behaved with extraordinary coolness and bravery, under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, for more than half a mile, and then retreated in perfectly good order. It was a bold and daring thing, but it was not reckless. The orders were positive. Every possible precaution had been taken, and the course pursued was necessary. I give you a list of the killed and missing. Maj. Crumpler was severely wounded and fell from his horse near one of the batteries, but has been retaken and the Surgeons have hopes of his recovery.

Company C—Lieut W B Fields, privates J N Vanpelt, J C Taylor and J M Lewis—missing.

D—Serg'ts B C McBrige and Elisha Green; privates G M Ballew, John Franklin, A J Graham, Thos Davis, W W Gragg, J Moretz and J A Woodring—missing.

F—Private Marshal White—missing.

H—Capt Thos Ruffin; 1st Serg't H B Lane; privates S Stanley, F Osgood, G A Jackson, F Coley, John Flowers, Chas Angel, Jno Powell, W H Brogden and John E Smith—missing.

I—Privates J S Grant and W J Watson—Killed. 1st Serg't James W Merritt and Serg't Z Smith; Privates Alex Barrier, W H Batts, B Bachelor, W Grady, Jesse Horne, A J Hardy, Isham Misenheimer, K H Murray, J R Miller, H Page, W H Stetson, J W Stokes, Seth Smith, Jacob Smith, A F Williams, Jere Williams and Ed Williams—missing.

Band—Wm Brown, Co. G, Philip Riley, Co H, and Wm A Purviance, Co F, missing

Capt. Houston's, "I," and Capt. Ruffin's, "H" companies suffered most severely, being the front squadron.

G.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

JULY 5, 1862.

List of killed and wounded in Moore Co. Rifles, 30th Reg. N. C. T., in the late fights near Richmond, Va:—

In the fight on Friday, June 27th—Killed: Wm M Wicker. Wounded: Serg't J P Deaton, slightly in hand; Privates Daniel Buie and Eli Brafford severely; Jas Brown, W O Cox, J W Lawrance, J B Graham, A Black, B Knight, slightly.

In the fight Tuesday, July 1st—Killed: Corp'l G C Cole. Wounded: Lieut L H McLeod and Corp'l H Morrison, slightly; Wm McCulloh mortally; L McNeill, G W Riddle, K M Wicker, T A Yancy, J D Mashburn, J R Hunter, C A Hunter. Missing: J L Cox, Alx McFatter, Wm McAuliay.

Death of Col. Stokes.—Col. Montfort Sidney Stokes, commander of the 1st regiment N. C. troops, died in Richmond a few days since, from a wound received in the battle of the 1st July. Col. Stokes had one of his legs shattered, and amputation was necessary. Soon after this mortification set in, and all efforts to save his life were unavailing. Colonel Stokes was a son of Gen. Montfort Stokes, who was at one time Governor of this State and a member of the United States' Senate. He had been in the war from its commencement. He possessed considerable military knowledge, and had seen service before this war, having been Major of the regiment from this State in the war with Mexico. He was a good officer and a worthy man, and his death will be deplored by our people generally.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Maj. T. N. Crumpler.—Maj. Crumpler is not dead or a prisoner, as at one time reported, but severely wounded. No doubt he was in the front ranks when the charge on the enemy's cavalry was made. We sincerely trust that his valuable life may be spared.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Unknown Dead.—We copy the following sad article from the Richmond Enquirer. The impression is, says the Raleigh Standard, that the deceased was the gallant son of John C. Taylor Esq., of Granville County. If so, it will be gratifying to the friends of the deceased, to be able to identify his body:—

"Among the gallant officers killed in the fight of Saturday, 28th of June, was Captain John Taylor, of what State or regiment is unknown to the writer. His corpse, when found, was clothed in a new Confederate uniform and had pinned upon the breast of the coat a small piece of paper inscribed with the name and rank of the deceased, and this affecting request, "Please take care of this body." The friends of the brave Captain, who may chance to see this paragraph, will derive a melancholy satisfaction from knowing that the body was buried with all possible decency and respect, on Sunday, the 29th June, by order of Col. Thomas T. Munford, of the 21st Virginia cavalry, at Magee's farm, in Hanover county, under a large cherry tree, between the house and the barn. A portfolio belonging to the deceased was deposited in the box with the body, and a headboard, with the officer's name, placed over it. Two other bodies of unknown persons, one that of a Lieutenant, were buried near the grave of Captain Taylor.

What the Yankees say of North Carolina Soldiers—not through the Virginia Papers.—The Raleigh Standard learns from a friend who knows, that some Yankee prisoners, taken in the battle of Gaines' Mills, meeting some North Carolina soldiers near Richmond, said, "You North Carolinians are everywhere. We meet you in every fight. We believe you would charge hell with Barlow Knives, if Bethel Hill should give the word."

All honor to the dear old State and her gallant sons!

Trinity College.—The term closed at Trinity on the 17th inst. There was a small commencement this year—nearly all the students having gone into the service of the country. The classes, however, were still continued, and the regular college was sustained to the end. The degree of Batchelor of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen of the senior class:

H. M. Alford, Randolph; A. C. Blackburn, Stokes; J. W. Brock, Jones; J. W. Goslin, Forsyth; W. H. Jones, Franklin; W. C. McMackin, Chatham; R. D. McCotter, Newbern; C. W. Ogburn, Greensboro'; J. D. Pitts, Belmont, S. C.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on: L. W. Andrews, Ga.; J. W. Cheatham, Ga.; O. W. Carr, Duplin; J. H. Robbins, N. C. Conference.

These were all regular graduates of three years' standing.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Home Again.—Between 2,000 and 3,000 of the more slightly wounded in the battles before Richmond have left the hospitals and gone to their homes in the various States, for a season, to recuperate, having first obtained a passport from the Provost Marshal. Their removal will lessen the pressure on the accommodations of the hospitals, and leave more of the time of the attendants to be devoted to those remaining.

Richmond Examiner.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Robeson Rifle Guards, Co. D, 18th Reg't N. C. T., near Richmond, Va., June 15th, 1862, Capt. M. C. Lee being called to the Chair, Dan'l McKeithan was requested to act as Sec'y. The object of the meeting being explained, a committee of four was appointed, viz: Lieut. J. B. Rowland, Serg't S. A. Thompson, A. A. Inman and J. B. Inman to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion, when the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our ranks Wm. Moore, (private.) Therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st, That while we would cheerfully bow in humble submission to the Divine will, we can but mourn the untimely death of this noble son of the South, who combined in his character alike the best qualities of christian, soldier and friend; that in his death the company sustains an irreparable loss, and the country is deprived of the services of one of its most valuable soldiers. The deceased was born in Robeson county, N. C., (was a son of John Moore, Esq., one of Robeson's most worthy citizens,) he volunteered in this company, was with us in the battle of Hanover on the 27th ult., and fought bravely to the last, he was taken sick in a few days after and died in the La. Hospital, Richmond, Va., on the 11th inst.

Resolved, 2d. That we tender our warmest sympathies to the parents, family and friends of the deceased respectively, who only can appreciate the extent of the affliction, with an assurance upon our part to the relatives and friends that they grieve not alone.

Resolved, 3d. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, also to the Fayetteville Observer, with request that they be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

Capt. M. C. LEE, Chm'n.

DANIEL McKEITHAN, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Killed, on the 31st day of May 1862, in the battle of the "Chickahominy," JOHN C. USSERY and WILLIAM A. McKETHAN, members of Company D, 23d Reg't N. C. T.

Resolved, That in their death, two of our brothers in arms have been taken from our ranks, whose love for their native South and devotion to her cause, prompted them to step forth among the first to respond to her call for aid in this great struggle, and from that time up to the hour of their death, there were none more true, none more dauntless than they. They were ever ready and willing to perform their duties in camp, and when the hour came to meet the enemy face to face, in deadly conflict, they were to be seen in the front ranks gallantly struggling for independence, until they fell with many kindred spirits a sacrifice to liberty.

Resolved, That with their many noble acts, the memory of their many good and sociable qualities as friends and companions which had won the esteem of all who knew them will ever be cherished by their comrades, and while we are sadly grieved to part with them, we see and acknowledge the workings of an Omnipotent God, and bow submissively to his will.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to their bereaved and grief-stricken parents and relations, whose fond hopes and bright anticipations for the future have been so suddenly crushed, in this hour of their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of each, and one to the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Presbyterian, with the request they be published.

JOHN W. COVINGTON,
JOHN F. GARRETT,
JOHN G. McKETHAN,
ISHAM RUSS,
L. T. EVERETT,
} Committee.

C. P. POWELL, Chairman.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, VA., June 22d, 1862.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MANGUM, June 28.

Messrs. Editors:—Permit the pen of friendship to record a feeble tribute of respect to the memory of FRANKLIN WALL DUMAS, who was killed at the battle of Seven Pines, near Richmond, on the 31st ultimo. He volunteered in the 1st Montgomery company at the early age of 16, and remained in connexion therewith until his death. Under the provisions of the Conscription act he expected soon to be temporarily released from the arduous duties pertinent to camp life, and his numerous friends and relations were anticipating much real enjoyment from the pleasure of his society, but, alas! ere the realization of these fond hopes was vouchsafed him and his friends, he was cut down on the battle field amid the roar of cannon, and the clash of arms. He fell in the foremost ranks in the discharge of duty—onerous, self-denying, self-imposed and dangerous in its nature, but with him cheerfully performed, *because it was his duty*, and as such, regardless of consequences, must be done. A soldier of undaunted courage, of disinterested patriotism, of inflexible integrity and unflinching punctuality and promptness in the discharge of duty, the minutest details thereof without murmuring or repining, he commanded the respect of his superiors in office, and the love and esteem of his fellow-comrades—always winning upon their affections by the geniality of his disposition, the affability of his manners, and the cheerfulness of his spirits. He loved his companions in arms, and by them in turn will his memory be cherished with the fondest recollections, and his untimely end deplored as a loss irreparable to them. As a student, under the Messrs. Bingham, he was remarkable for great proficiency in his studies, for close and unwearied application and diligent inquiry after the essential seeds of life, necessary to the future man. It was his highest ambition to become learned in history, enamored of virtue, instructed in goodness, and beloved by all who knew him. The utmost propriety marked his every action. In habits exemplary—in morals like a "well-defended fortress—unapproachable by hidden attack or secret mining." There was a calm dignity of manners and stateliness of character about him, which endeared him to all his associates. The community which knew him at home and now mourn his loss will honor his name and cherish his many virtues. Generous, affable and kind,

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

For a youth of his age he possessed in an eminent degree philanthropy, and that too without fanaticism, boldness without rashness, sagacity without cunning, and a manliness of manner, peculiarly his own. Endowed with a genius lofty and towering—blended however at the same time with a sufficiency of practical good sense to enable him to engage successfully in the active affairs of life—he aimed at noble things. His mind was strong and vigorous, finely balanced, and well stored with desirable knowledge, conducive to his own happiness and to the gratification of future desires. His aspirations for future usefulness and renown were laudable, because tempered with moderation and conservative views.

"His years but young, but his experience old,
His head unmellowed, but his judgment ripe."

Brave, ardent and chivalrous in his temperament, and devoted to the principles of religious and civil liberty, had he lived he would not have been "unknown to fame." He was cut down in the midst of his youth, just ripening and maturing his faculties for a participation in the usefulness, which honorably employs the pride and vigor of athletic manhood. Thus young he has left us, with an only sister and many admiring friends to mourn his untimely loss. Life's evening shadows have fallen, and the portals of the tomb have closed upon him forever.

Gone, and gone forever is that lovely form; extinguished is the fire and spirit of that eye which beamed so often in kindness, and pulseless that heart whose every throb was in unison with friendship and truth, and all the noble qualities which adorn and dignify man. His was a noble soul and lovely nature—but to us he is no more. Peace to his remains.

O. H. D.

Raleigh Standard please copy.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree in the District Court of North Carolina for the District of Cape Fear, in the case John Manning, jr., Receiver, *vs.* Thos. J. Clegg, Ag't, I shall expose to public auction at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Tuesday, 29th day of July next, to the highest bidder for Cash, eight likely Mules and three Wagons, the property of the White Soap Stone Company, sequestered to the use of the Confederate States of America.

JOHN MANNING, Jr., Receiver.

July 9, 1862. 41*3t.

WANTED,

TO employ a gentleman, to take charge of and conduct the YARBOROUGH HOUSE, in Raleigh, until the 1st January 1863. The best qualifications for the situation are required, and a gentleman with a family would be preferred. Address the undersigned, at Raleigh.

W. R. POOLE, Am'r.

July 8, 1862. 41-6t

150,000 HOME MADE ENVELOPES for sale. Orders for them are solicited.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

July 9. 41-3t

THE FLAG OF THE 4TH N. C. REG'T.

Col. Young of Charlotte has returned this flag to Gov. Clark with the following letter:—

RALEIGH, June 20th, 1862.

His Excellency, Gov. Clark: Sir: I have the honor to return the Flag given by North Carolina to the 4th Regiment State Troops when it entered the service of the Confederacy, twelve months ago.

It is returned on account of the damage it sustained in the engagement with the enemy at the Seven Pines, on the 31st ultimo, by which it is rendered unfit for further service. I embrace this occasion to express the wish of the Regiment and its commanders, that you will furnish another State Flag, by which they may be specially identified with their native State, while defending their common country.

You will perceive that this has been pierced by thirty-seven balls, and the staff shivered in two places. Its many honorable scars testify that it waved where the battle raged hottest. Seven brave standard-bearers were shot down while advancing upon and charging the enemy's fortifications, but their places were so instantly supplied by another and another, that it can scarcely be said to have fallen. Once it was seized in its fall by the gallant Maj. B. Grimes, now Lieut. Col., who commanded the Regiment in the action, and borne onward amid the heaviest of the enemies' fire, until private Steele, of Co. B, sprang forward and asked permission to relieve him, and it was by him planted upon the enemies' redoubt.

I know, Sir, that you participated in the general gratification of our State, at the gallant manner in which this Regiment bore itself in its first battle, and which was one of the most stubbornly contested of the war, and as we know it will ever be the pride of the 4th to bear the banner of our State in the front rank of our country's defenders, it is most desirable that another should be furnished at an early day.

I remain, Sir, very respectfully, yours,

JNO. A. YOUNG.

Rags for the Wounded.—We learn that clean linen or cotton rags are much needed in Richmond to dress the wounds of our gallant soldiers recently wounded in battle. We are requested to say to the ladies of Raleigh and vicinity, that clean rags bundled up or put in boxes and sent to the care of Capt. W. W. Pierce, Assistant Quarter Master in this city, will be forwarded at once to Richmond.—*Raleigh Standard.*

FOR THE COMMONS.

☞ As Robeson, according to an old custom between the counties of Robeson and Richmond, is entitled to the Senator this term, I shall decline running for that position.

I announce myself a candidate for the Commons from Richmond county, and shall, if elected, exert myself for the good of the County and State in that body.

D. McNEILL.

July 9. 41-6tpd

TO THE VOTERS OF RICHMOND AND ROBESON COUNTIES.

MANY Citizens of Robeson County most respectfully suggest the name of Capt. CHARLES MALLOY of Richmond County, and late of the 18th Reg't N. C. T., as their first choice to represent this District in the Senatorial Branch of the next General Assembly.

MANY CITIZENS.

July 9, 1862. 41-3t

The friends of WM. B.

WRIGHT, Esq., desire that he should be voted for as a candidate to represent the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett in the Senatorial Branch of the next General Assembly.

June 30. 38te

For the Senate.

WE announce DAVID McNEILL, Esq. a candidate to represent the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

VOTERS.

June 24, 1862. 37-ite

For the House of Commons.

THE friends of Dr. JOHN McCORMICK, of Harnett County, will support him at the next August election for a seat in the House of Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

June 18, 1862. 35-itepd

We are authorised to

announce J. G. SHEPHERD as a candidate for the tbe House of Commons in the next General Assembly, from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

June 19, 1862. 35-tEpd

Having been solicited

by many friends of Cumberland and Harnett, I have concluded to submit my name to be voted for as a COMMONER for the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett. I shall not canvass the Districts, but if elected, I will use my best exertions to legislate faithfully for my constituents, for the State, and for the Southern Confederacy.

ALFRED JACKSON.

June 20. 36itEpd

In accordance with a

custom heretofore established between the counties of Cumberland and Harnett, allowing two Commoners to Harnett, and the Senator and one Commoner to Cumberland, many Voters in Harnett have solicited NEILL McKAY, Esq., to become a candidate, as one of the Commoners from Harnett; and believing him to be entirely acceptable to the people of Harnett, would ask for him the support of their fellow citizens of Cumberland. MANY VOTERS.

June 19. 35-13tpd

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. M. J. McDUFFIE as a Candidate for the House of Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

July 7. 40-tEpd

We are authorized to

announce R. JAMES POWELL of the 52d Reg't N. C. Troops, a candidate to represent Richmond County in the lower House of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

June 30. 38te

To the Freemen of Cumberland County.

BY request, I again announce myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Should I be elected I can only promise as before, to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess.

HECTOR McNEILL.

May 31, 1862. 30-te

Headquarters 54th N. C. Militia,

FAYTTEVILLE, N. C., July 10, 1862.

ORDER No. 2.

ALL persons subject to enrollment under the Conscription Act, are hereby warned to appear at the Court House, in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday next, the 15th inst., at 10 A. M., with three days' rations and not more than one extra suit of clothing, for the purpose of going to the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh.

Any persons wishing to be examined and receive certificates, will report themselves at once, and may thereby be saved the trouble and expense of going to Raleigh.

WM. McL. McKAY, Col. Comd'g.

GEO. H. HAIGH, Adj't. 41-2t

COTTON YARN AND SHEETINGS, BROWN AND BLUE SHIRTINGS.

THESE Goods will be exchanged for BACON, CORN, FLOUR and COTTON. Those ordering the above goods, paying for them in the above articles will have the preference over those buying for *Cash;* and the highest market price will be paid in cash or goods for the above produce.

JOHN H. HALL,
Pres't Beaver Creek Manf. Co.

June 24, 1862. 37-4wi

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him for sale. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 19, 1862. 92lly

Trouble in the Federal Wigwam.—RICHMOND, VA., July 9.—Baltimore papers of the 8th inst. have been received here. In the Senate, Chandler, of Michigan, said that Stanton had nothing to do with putting the army in the marshes of the Chickahominy. This was a matter of gross criminality, which should consign the criminal to eternal detestation. The criminal is either Abraham Lincoln or Geo. B. McClellan. There is no third man. In his judgment the criminal should suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Stanton is unsparingly denounced by the Herald.

Gold in New York is 110¼. The exports of specie since January 1st have been thirty-one millions. Same time last year six millions.

Yankee Gunboats in Roanoke.—We learn that Gov. Clark received a despatch on Thursday, stating that two Yankee gunboats ran up Rosnoke river as far as Hamilton, Martin County, and shelled that village without notice, on Tuesday last. It was the day for enrolling the conscripts at that place, and it is supposed the object was to prevent it. We hear that a child was killed in the village, and that one of our Cavalry companies attacked the boats, killing several Yankees. We give the rumor as we heard it, without vouching for the fact.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Capture of Arms.—We are informed that Col. James D. Nance, with his regiment, the 3d South Carolina, portions of other regiments of Kershaw's brigade, and a detail of one hundred men from Gen. A. P. Hill's division, was sent on an expedition to Shirley last Thursday, expecting to attack the enemy at that point, and capture a number of arms left there by the enemy in their precipitate retreat. The command reached Shirley about 1½ A. M., when they bivouacked until daybreak, as the night was too dark for any operation. At daybreak the command was formed and cavalry scouts were sent out by Col. Nance and Capt. King, of Cobb's Legion, when it was discovered the enemy were not present. Nothing was left, therefore, to be done but to set to work and gather up the arms, keeping a sharp lookout for the enemy's gunboats, for the arms were immediately on the banks of the river. In a very short time, under the intelligent direction of their officers, the men gathered between nine hundred and a thousand arms of the most improved pattern, and conveyed them to a place of safety, where they were placed in wagons and sent to the Ordnance Department, under the direction of Capt. Tayloe, when Col. Nance returned with his command to camp near the Tuesday's battle field.

Rich'd Dispatch, 10th.

Sale of Confederate Bonds.—At a sale on Tuesday, 1st instant, in Augusta, Georgia, three thousand dollars of Confederate bonds were sold at par.

To the Freemen of Robeson County.

ALLOW me to say to you through the press, that as my name has been announced as a candidate for the Commons, I would respond to that announcement by saying to you, that while I consent to become a candidate, it is not my purpose to canvass the county—not that it would not be a pleasure to me to meet with the people at the different precincts, but that I deem it impolitic under the present condition of the country, and there being no issue before the people, we should not by a political contest engender strife and dissention to divert the minds of the people from that one great and glorious cause, for the triumph of which we have ignored all party aggrandisement; united our strength and our energies; gave freely of our treasure and sacrificed many a brave Southron upon the altar of our common country. And now as the dark cloud of adversity that hung thick and heavy around us seems to be breaking away, transmitting an occasional ray of light by which we can catch a joyous glimpse of the glorious future that awaits;—therefore, let us persevere. We should see to it that our soldiers, those brave and youthful patriots who have said by their actions, "Give me liberty, or give me death," were well provided for. We should see that the prime necessaries of life were amply provided—should the war continue—by fostering all agricultural interests and the manufacture of clothing, with the necessary supply of salt, &c.; and should you see fit fellow-citizens to elect me as your Representative, I will endeavor to the best of my ability to carry out all those objects in connection with all others that will tend to a vigorous prosecution of the war, until we shall have achieved a glorious and an honorable peace. I will endeavor to be attentive and faithful in the discharge of my duties by dispatching business in a brief summary way, consuming as little time as possible.

Respectfully, M. McRAE.

July 10, 1862. 42-1t

To the Voters of Robeson and Richmond.

IT IS with great reluctance that I intrude anything in reference to myself on the public, at a time like this, when the arrival of every train from the direction of the seat of war is expected with such painfully intense anxiety by almost every one. And this anxiety is often relieved only by the heart-rending intelligence that some dear one has been seriously wounded, some loved one has fallen—thus carrying anguish and distress into almost every household in all our borders. Surely this is not the time for writing political communications. Yet, as "Many Voters" from each of the Counties composing this Senatorial District have named me as a candidate to represent them in the Senatorial branch of the next General Assembly of the State, I deem it an imperative duty, *even now*, to say a word. After returning my best acknowledgments for this expression of confidence, allow me to say, that I never have been an aspirant for political preferment, nor am I now. I have neither personal, political nor professional ends to be advanced thereby. Politics have no charms for me, save that, that would result from the conscientious discharge of duty devolving on me from the free suffrages of an intelligent and discriminating people. I am heartily devoted to the profession of my choice,—"teaching the young idea how to shoot,"—and if I should consult my own feelings, I would continue to pursue it, for in it I believe I can be more useful to society. Yet I believe it to be the duty of every man to hold himself subject to the will of his fellow citizens to serve them in any honorable position which they may assign to him; therefore, should you, at the ensuing election, indicate that I am your choice for the position alluded to, I will take pride and pleasure in serving you with zeal and fidelity.

I hope I will be pardoned for availing myself of this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to the citizens of my native County, for the honor they have already conferred on me, in charging me in part, with the most important trust they have ever committed to any one, by assigning me a seat in that much abused, that illy abused State Convention; and I feel confident that if they will go with me to the record, every fair minded, unprejudiced man will endorse my every act, and will be compelled to say, "well done!" But as there are *some* of my friends who now say, "we want no Convention man," I would simply ask, where is the justice, where is the reason for ostracising a man for having filled a position which they themselves assigned to him, when they cannot point out a single act to which they object? My friends, think of this. And now, as I have been induced to come before you again, I would be most happy to have your cordial support.

J. C. SUTHERLAND.

Robeson County, July 10, 1862. 42-1t

FOR RENT.

THE STORE formerly occupied by A. Johnson, Jr. Apply to JAMES JENKINS.

July 12, 1862. 42-3tpd

NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1862.

Richard J. Millsaps and wife Mary Ann *vs.* Nathaniel McLean, Arch'd McLean, and Hector J. McLean and Edward W. Campbell, Administrators of Dan'l W. McLean, dec'd.

Petition for partition of slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel McLean, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is theref

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1862.

THE NEWS.—We have but little that is exciting to offer our readers to-day. No battle has taken place since the 1st inst. Vicksburg still holds out. An important success in Arkansas is reported, but needs confirmation. A successful attack upon the yankee gunboats and transports in James River took place on Monday last. We have reports, which we do not credit, that both armies are falling back—ours towards Richmond, the yankees towards Old Point.

It will be seen that the yankee gunboats have come up the Roanoke river and captured Hamilton, in Martin county. The accounts are conflicting. One states that an infant was killed; another that two or three of Capt. Whitaker's cavalry company that resisted the yankees were wounded; another that the yankees lost 2 killed and 10 wounded, and that a daughter of a Mr. Pratt was killed. Still another, and the latest, in the Petersburg Express, says that several of the inhabitants were killed and 6 or 8 of our cavalry killed and wounded. Hamilton is about 45 miles from Weldon, and vessels drawing less than four feet water could come up to Weldon in the existing state of the river; but the yankee boats doubtless draw more water. The militia have been called out.

During the existing pause at Richmond, attention is turned with much interest to the West. The forces of Halleck, since the Confederate evacuation of Corinth, are widely scattered. Buell's division is moving East along the Memphis and Charleston road, doubtless to operate in East Tennessee and to protect the road: Wallace's is at or near Memphis; Sherman's on the railroad west of Corinth; Pope's supposed to be still in the vicinity of Corinth. It is said that active operations will be resumed against these divisions in detail. Gen. Van Dorn commands in South Mississippi and East Louisiana, and Gen. Ruggles in the other parts of those States. It is hoped that they will retake some important points now in the enemy's hands. Holly Springs has been recaptured, and our lines are said to be gradually extending towards Memphis, where warm work is expected. Gen. Beauregard has temporarily retired from the chief command in the West, on account of ill health, and is succeeded by Gen. Bragg.

SENATOR HILL OF GEORGIA.—We publish in another column a letter from this distinguished man, admitted, we believe, to be the first in intellect and in oratorical powers in that State. He *was* an old Whig and an ardent Union man, and about the time, in 1860, that Vice President Stephens delivered a Union speech which was so much admired, Mr. Hill also made one of even greater power. Lincoln's Proclamation of April 1861 obliterated all that. Stephens and Hill, formerly laboring for the Union, are now equally devoted to the Confederacy.

But this letter of Mr. Hill's is another illustration of the fact that the most earnest and effective support of the Confederate Administration frequently comes from old political opponents of those who compose that Administration. The letter was evidently written in regard to the course of Gov. Brown of Georgia, who, though a life-long Democrat and Secessionist, has in effect nullified the conscription act, by compelling the Administration to recede from its construction of that act so far as regards militia officers. This was done upon a plea of State rights. Whether the Governor or the President was right, we do not care to inquire; it was sufficient that we regretted to see the controversy. But we approve of the spirit of Mr. Hill's letter. This is no time to discuss the Conscription act, or to denounce the President. It is the time for unity in the great cause, that we may thus defeat the common enemy.

MORE MEDDLING.—The Richmond Enquirer, not content with its elaborate manifesto in favor of Mr. Johnston and against Col. Vance, is again meddling in North Carolina politics. It seems to be actuated by two motives—one to injure Col. Vance's prospects, the other to make the State odious. It "regrets" that Col. Vance should have engaged in "a partisan struggle *for office*." And it "regrets" that his friends (and himself, of course) exhibit "a spirit of acrimony and opposition as to the authorities both State and Confederate, that is damaging to the cause of the country." And then too, it desires to "be permitted to regret such a contest and to condemn those who could not postpone the real or supposed slights to their ambitions, to a day when the redress would not appear so exceedingly ill-timed. And still further, do we regret that the controversy has already assumed a bitterness of vituperation such as we have rarely seen equalled when the public mind had nothing else to occupy it but a party contest, and when no other escape was afforded to the ebullitions of men's passions." Now this is sheer humbug. Col. Vance is a candidate, as he has a right to be; and a great many people desire to make him Governor and intend to vote for him, as they have a right to do. That is about the sum and substance of his and their offending. As to the "bitterness of vituperation," &c, &c., it is almost exclusively confined to sundry newspapers supporting the Enquirer's candidate. There is but one of the presses supporting Col Vance which has indulged in "bitterness;" if there is one of the newspapers supporting Mr. Johnston which is not full of bitterness, we should like to know where it is printed and get it in exchange.

The Enquirer lectures the wrong men at the wrong time. Whilst its editor was pleasantly engaged in doing what he could to damage Col. Vance, that gallant gentleman at the head of his regiment was engaged in driving the Yankees from the City of Richmond, that the Enquirer Editor's types might be saved from destruction to continue the work of defamation of one of their defenders.

"Those who, like the Raleigh Standard and such like organs, reluctantly yielded to a necessity the possibility of which they had violently denied, and the existence of which they never frankly admitted, have ever since turned with virulence and hatred upon the earlier advocates of the movement so unanimously consummated on the 20th May, 1861, and have sought to persuade the people of the State to proscribe every man who either believed in, or foresaw the approach of, secession before Lincoln had made actual war upon the South. This is the secret of the party movement originated by the Raleigh Standard, abetted by the Greensboro' Patriot, Fayetteville Observer, and some other papers, and which finds its *Standard*-bearer in Hon. Z. B. Vance."

Wilmington Journal.

The other papers named above by the Journal can speak for themselves. But so far as the Observer is concerned, we pronounce the Journal's statement a most foul slander.

NOT A CANDIDATE.—The Raleigh Standard compliments the Senior Editor of the Observer by proposing him for the State Senate. We hope he is better employed. At all events he has no such aspiration, (having a sort of horror of office-holding,) and if he had, we are thankful to say he has no time to indulge it.

There are already plenty of Candidates for the Legislature in Cumberland and Harnett, viz. For the Senate, Wm. B. Wright and David McNeill, Esqs. For the Commons, Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. John McCormick, Alfred Jackson, Esq., M. J. McDuffie, Esq. and Neill McKay, Esq.

FOR GOVERNOR.—Col. Vance has been unanimously nominated by a public meeting in Webster, Jackson county.

BUTLER AND THE LADIES.—Mrs. Phillips of New Orleans was in the balcony of her house a few days ago and was guilty of laughing (at what is not stated) while a yankee funeral procession passed through the streets. Butler in consequence sent her to Ship Island, where she is to be kept till further orders.

NORTH CAROLINIANS IN BALTIMORE.—We find in the Richmond Whig this morning a list of the Confederate wounded at the battle of Williamsburg who have died in Baltimore. They are, with one or two exceptions, from North Carolina, and all of these from Col. McRae's 5th regiment, whose names we annex. Their friends will see that they were cared for by one who is well known, we believe, in this section of North Carolina:—

John Scott, died May 11; John Hubbard, Co. I, May 13; John H. Norney, May 14; Dennis L. Godwin, May 14; Theodore Spier, May 14; Jas M Tomlinson, C, May 16; Blake B. Adams, C, May 15; Thomas Jones, H, May 21; Aaron Moore, A, May 23; Patrick Haggerty, E, May 26; Jona. J. or G. Lester, F, May 27; Elijah Atkinson, C, May 28; Whitnil Clark, B, June 11.

The bodies above enumerated were delivered by the U. S. military authorities to Mr. Colin MacKenzie, of Baltimore, on application made by him. The bodies were placed in substantial walnut coffins (with a plate engraved with name and date of death on each,) and buried, in shoulder graves, in Lots Nos. 41 and 42, Section "V," "London Park Cemetery," 3½ miles from Baltimore city. Religious services were had over *all*, conducted by Rev. Geo. C. Bird, Assistant Rector of Emmanuel (P. E.) Church. Mr. MacKenzie only (besides the Minister and the Cemetery employees) being present,—he having pledged himself to the authorities to perform the duty as quietly as possible.

Any relatives (or friends duly authorized by relatives) can recover the bodies, should they so desire, when opportunity offers, on application to Mr. M.

The following wounded are expected to recover:—

Serg't R. W. Fulford, Carteret, gunshot wound in left thigh, 5th; Julius Hellig, Salisbury, gunshot wound through both legs below knee, 5th; Lieut Richard H. Grant, Newbern, gunshot wound in left groin (ball not extracted;) Elijah C. Cuthbert, Newbern, gunshot wound along the back, 5th; John T. Strickler, Smithfield, Johnston, gunshot wound in left leg, doing well; Lovett J. Lackey, Cumberland, wound in left thigh, doing well, 5th; Edw'd M. Daniel, slightly wounded, doing well, 5th; John C. Bessinger, Rowan, in hip, doing well; Jas. I. Bessinger, Rowan, in thigh, doing well; John Murray, Jos. R. Powell, Josephus Hays, Simeon Roundtree, Jas Ross, all of 5th; Silas Moore, Cumberland, right arm and left hip fractured—(had a brother—Right—wounded through both thighs, at Williamsburg; the brother was left at Fortress Monroe), Geo. Collins, or Carney, wounded through mouth; Mark B. Nolley, 5th; Jackson Smith, wounded in left thigh, 5th; Jos. S. Landing, 5th; Cicero C. Newson, 5th; Wm. H. Polson, B, 5th, Gatesville, right arm amputated (on the field) near the shoulder, doing well.

WHO IS HE?—The Peninsular correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing from the White House, June 28th, says that two deserters came in, one named James Evans, a Lieutenant in the 4th North Carolina regiment, the other named Wm. H. Hilton, a private in the 6th Virginia regiment.

In the list of officers of the 4th N. C. Reg't, as originally constituted, there is no such name as Jas. Evans. He told a long story to the yankees, part of which was that "Col. Fisher, a Militia Captain, from Charlotte, N. C., was the first Colonel of the regiment; he was killed at Bull Run. Lieut. Col Avery succeeded him and is now in command." From all of which we conclude that Lieut. Evans is an impostor. Col. Fisher was not from Charlotte, but from Salisbury. He was never Colonel of the 4th, but of the 6th. No Lieut. Col. Avery succeeded him, but Col. Pender did, and when Col. Pender was made a Brigadier General, Captain, (not Lieut. Col.) Avery succeeded him, Pender, as Colonel of the 6th, not the 4th. A man who had been "in the service since the first breaking out of the rebellion," as he says, could scarcely have made so many blunders about his own regiment. Besides, he was very familiar with the consultations between President Davis and our Generals, knowing not only the movements they planned, but the moives for them. We think it doubtful if there were any deserters at all. But if there were, it is plain that this fellow has borrowed "a local habitation and a name."

GOLD.—The N. Y. Herald of the 30th states that in one day, (the 27th,) $2,949,000 in gold were shipped to Europe from that port. The Herald attributes this to the efforts in Europe to discredit Yankee stocks, wherefore people are sending them over here for sale; and, there being no cotton to ship, and Europe being supplied with breadstuffs, gold is the only thing left with which to pay. This state of things cannot fail to embarrass yankee operations. Gold is already more than 10 per cent. above par. And if Lincoln should succeed in getting the 300,000 additional troops that he has called for, he must add at least a million of dollars a day to his expenses. How long can his government stand this? Or rather how long can Wall Street stand it? The drain for Europe will constantly diminish the means of Wall Street to supply the government, whilst the increasing wants of the government will increase the distrust in Europe and add to its demand for gold.

Later accounts from New York (to the 8th) show that specie was selling at 16 per ct. premium, and exchange on England at 128. If this rapid rise is produced by the imperfect news from Richmond, what would it have been if the full extent of the yankee disaster had been confessed?

CONFISCATION.—Two Paris papers, warm supporters of the yankees in the present contest, express astonishment and indignation at the revival of the barbarous system of confiscation by the United States, after its abandonment by nearly all other nations. One of them pronounces it "infamous." The other fears that it will do more even than military reverses to injure the cause of the North.

We think that the yankees are in a fair way to earn an "infamous" immortality, the French press and the British government applying that strongest term to two of its acts.

A MEAN ACT.—The yankees carried off all Gen. Lee's negroes from his estate near Richmond, when our army, under Lee's command in chief, drove the thieves away from that locality. Had they possessed a spark of chivalry, they would have provided that the commander of our army should not suffer a dollar's loss by any act of theirs.

The fact is stated by the correspondent of the N. Y. Times.

THE RICHMOND POST OFFICE.—The vast gathering of troops and strangers at Richmond has seriously deranged the operations of the Post Office. In reply to complaints the Postmaster says that any letters are not delayed in his office, but are immediately "assorted and passed over to the army clerks; but such is the immense number that I am sure double the number of clerks now employed in that office *could not, in a week*, place the letters now in readiness for them in proper position for delivery to the different divisions, brigades," etc. This is discouraging to the soldiers, who desire to get their letters from home. During the week's delay in the Richmond office, the soldier is quite apt to be sent off to some other place.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Goldsboro', on the 10th of June, of typhoid fever, Thomas B. Rice, of 47th Reg't, in the 23d year of his age. Also, on the 28th of June, of typhoid fever, in Nash County, Berry Rice, of the 47th regiment, in the 24th year of his age.

At Richmond, 29th June, J. G. Nichols, of McDowell county, a private in Co. B, 32d reg't.

In Richmond, on the 20th ult., of a wound received in the battle of the 31st May, Lieut. Joshua D. Ziglar, of Co. H, (Stokes Boys,) 22d reg't.

In Raleigh, of Typhoid fever, Capt. J. W. Atwood, of Forsyth county.

At Camp Winder Hospital, Richmond, 15th June, Alpheus Sapp, in the 20th year of his age, member of Capt H. E. Charles (late C. C. Cole's) company, 22nd Regiment.

AID FOR SUFFERING SOLDIERS.—The Ladies' "Soldiers Aid Society" of Greensborough acknowledge the receipt of $782, which, together with large contributions of Hospital supplies, they have sent to Richmond by the hands of Professor Sterling.

COTTON IN NEW YORK.—The small supply in the New York market, and the unlikelihood of getting any more since McClellan's defeat, have started middling uplands from 32 cents up to 40 cents.

NEW FLOUR.—Four bbls. of new crop flour, the first received here this season, were in market on Saturday last, and sold at $18 00. They were from the mill of Jordan Tysor, Esq. of Chatham county, and all passed inspection as Family.

GUN LOCKS.—It will be seen that Mr. M. A. Baker is making gun-locks in this place. He can turn out about 25 a day.

MOVEMENTS AT RICHMOND.

Falling Back.—RICHMOND, July 10.—It has been determined to make such a disposition of our forces as to bring our lines closer to Richmond. Gen. Lee has returned to his old headquarters, two or three miles out on the Nine Mile road. A large portion of our forces will be left in the immediate front of the enemy as an army of observation.—*Examiner.*

Contradicted next Day.—RICHMOND, July 11.—The only "falling back" that has occurred, or is likely to occur, was, or will be, simply a modification of our front, commanding both the present and presumed "premeditated" combinations of the enemy.—*Enquirer.*

RICHMOND, July 12.—It is probable that the enemy has received large reinforcements within the past few days, and it may be that the project of reducing Richmond is not entirely abandoned; but it is scarcely to be presumed that, even with reinforcements, he will make any formidable demonstration for some time to come. A few days, however, will serve to develop his purposes and indicate his policy.—*Dispatch.*

RICHMOND, July 12.—McClellan's defensive attitude, under the cover of his gunboats, is, for the present, fixed. His only demonstration upon the Confederate lines, until he shall have become sufficiently resuscitated from his late defeat to essay more, must consist of indecisive raids, introduced to maintain a certain sort of animus among his men, and keep their minds and bodies from the demoralization and decay of an inglorious idleness.

In the meantime we must turn our eyes to the West for more startling events. The movements of Buell and the consequent operations of our own army in that quarter, are now watched with energy and confidence by the Government.

Gen. Lee issues to-day an address to the army before Richmond, which speaks volumes in recognition of their unfaltering valor in the recent battles. In summing up the results of the successive engagements, he mentions, among other things, that the number of pieces of artillery captured from the enemy was forty, and that the prisoners are numbered by thousands. We shall present the address to our readers, after its delivery to our gallant troops.—*Enquirer.*

The Whig contains the fullest account of another exploit of Stuart's, as follows:—

On Monday and Tuesday last, the First Company Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, Capt. Squires, together with two squadrons of Stuart's Cavalry, made a detour of McClellan's position, at Westover, and proceeded down James river toward Hachelor's Point, stopping at all the intermediate available points, and inflicting serious damage to the enemy's transports. The artillery and cavalry were under the general control of Col. Fitzhugh Lee, the artillery details under Capt. Squires. At Wilcox's Wharf, they gave a plunging fire into a steam transport, doing her so much injury that she had to be towed off by a gunboat which came to her relief. A Yankee deserter states that from 80 to 100 men on board this transport were killed and wounded.

Changing their position to Wyanoke Neck, below Wilcox's Wharf, they opened fire upon another steam transport, damaged her severely, and caused her to throw overboard her cargo and put back down the river. The gunboats now came up and down the river, belching forth their huge shells in the most furious yet harmless manner. They shelled the coast right and left obliquely, and in every other way, making the woods resound and the trees fall in good style. The artillerists again changed their position, Lieut. J. Gailbraith taking one section of Capt. Squires' battery to a point near Seven Mile Reach, and Capt. Squires and Capt. Rogers taking a position above, near Swynards. At these points the transports of the enemy, containing *only* commissary stores and arms, and no troops, passed up in considerable numbers, but convoyed by gunboats. A favorable chance presenting, fire was opened simultaneously from the above points as the enemy's boats passed.

From Lieut. Gailbraith's guns a steam-tug cut loose her charge of two schooners and puffed and "skedaddled" up to Westover. The two schooners soon became disabled by the fire of the Washington Artillery, and the crew put off to the South side of the river under a "flag of truce," or really a white pocket handkerchief.

In a few minutes this section of the Washington Artillery was opened upon by a gunboat which came up to the rescue of the almost sinking schooners. The Artillery held its position, the cannoniers amusing themselves in the blackberry bushes while the Yankee shells went "high and faraway." Our men were convinced that gunboats are by no means so terrible as reported, particularly in such modes of attack, where the bluffs are high and our men in close range. At long range, however, the case is different.

While Lieut. Gailbraith was thus engaged, Captains Squires and Rogers were dealing destruction to eight transports, towed up by a gunboat. Of these transports five were badly damaged, and the whole force of gunboats (three) in this part of the river were brought to a test of their efficiency.

For hours they wrathfully expended their shells, but with no other result than raising some dust and felling some trees. After a hot time in marching and firing, the Confederates took a position still farther down the river towards Bachelor's Point, where they await the floating commissary stores. Thus in the rear and to the right of McClellan for three days, they have been giving him a troublesome time, both on land and water, for the cavalry were equally active in harrassing him at the various points they held on the river road, near Westover.

About seven transports have thus far been disabled, much of their cargo lost and the enemy terrified. "No body hurt" on our side.

The Dispatch says: Our forces retired from Charles City C. H. next morning by a circuitous route, just in time to escape capture by a large force of Yankee infantry and cavalry, sent down to cut off their retreat.

Lincoln on the Peninsula!—There is little doubt, from what we learn, that President Lincoln was in Gen. McClellan's camp on Thursday. The customary Presidential salute of 21 guns was fired. One of the objects of the colloquy, it is supposed, referred to the exchange of prisoners. We hope that a fair and equitable cartel will be speedily agreed upon by the two governments.

Richmond Enquirer, 12th.

Reported Capture of Curtis.—GRENADA, July 10.—Passengers from Memphis last night say intelligence was received there Monday last that Gen. Hindman had captured Curtis, with six thousand prisoners. Col Fitch being unable to reach Curtis with reinforcements, returned to Memphis with his command on Sunday.

RICHMOND, July 12th.—We have reason to believe that this General has finally been bagged by General Hindman. For some time he has been at the head of one of the plundering divisions of the enemy in the Southwest, and has rendered himself as notorious for robbery and lying as any General they have in service. For a month or more his armed thieves, under his direction, have been lording it over the northern portion of Arkansas, and have almost completely devastated the country in their wake. If the news of his capture be correct—and we scarcely think it admits of a doubt—it would seem that the tide of success is again setting in our favor, and Arkansas and Southern Missouri will soon be relieved of the oppressors.—*Dispatch.*

The Enemy's movements in North Carolina.—The news from North Carolina indicates active operations on the part of the forces under Burnside. The desperate straits to which the "Army of the Potomac" has been reduced have foiled the plans so ingeniously laid down, and Burnside now seeks to cheer up the drooping spirits of Yandeedom by shelling defenceless towns in North Carolina. Viewed as a demonstration upon Weldon, an important point in our railway connections with the South, this movement may cause some apprehension in the public mind. We are not prepared to say what measures have been taken to prevent the accomplishment of such a scheme, but our information assures us that the necessary preparations for the emergency have not been neglected.—*Dispatch, 12th.*

The Conscription Law—Government Hands.—The War Department has determined hereafter to limit the detail of men engaged on government work to sixty days—extension of these details to be made when deemed necessary. Conscripts engaged on government work will be enrolled and permitted to go on with their work by the form of a detail limited in time as explained above. The rule is calculated to guard against abuses, as it is well known that a number of persons have managed to avoid the burdens of military duty on pretences of all sorts of little temporary jobs for the government.

Examiner.

The Murder of Mumford—Retaliation.—The hanging of a citizen of New Orleans, named Mumford, by the order of Gen. B. F. Butler—a deed unsurpassed in atrocity by anything in the history of the war—occasioned an outburst of indignation throughout the entire Confederacy, and the Government has doubtless given due consideration to the matter, with a view to retaliation. It is currently reported that the President has made a demand upon the United States authorities for the surrender of Butler to the Confederate Government; and in the event of a refusal, the law of retaliation will be enforced upon a Federal Major General captured in the recent battle below Richmond.—*Rich'd Dispatch.*

Yankee Wounded.—On Thursday 90 wounded prisoners were brought to Richmond, and on Friday 61 more. Hundreds are still to come.

NORTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond papers are full of extracts from Northern papers of the 7th, 8th and 9th. There is not much of interest. There is a sort of squabble going on as to who is to blame for McClellan's defeat. Some say Lincoln, others McClellan, others Stanton, &c., &c. Gen. Scott is talked of as Stanton's successor. McClellan puts a bold face on matters, and has issued the following address:—

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 4, 1862.

Soldiers of the army of the Potomac! Your achievements of the past ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior forces, and without hopes of reinforcements, you have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military operations. You have saved all your guns except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy.

Upon your march you have been assailed, day after day, with desperate fury by men of the same race and nation, skillfully massed and led. Under every disadvantage of number, and necessarily of position also, you have in every conflict beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter.

Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of history. None will now question that each of you may always, with pride, say, "I belonged to the Army of the Potomac." You have reached this new base, complete in organization, and unimpaired in spirit. The enemy may at any time attack you—we are prepared to meet them. I have personally established your lines—let them come and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat.

Your government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people. On this, our nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so called Confederacy—that our national Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure and blood.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

The Herald says:

"Gen. McClellan has failed to take Richmond, and has suffered serious losses in men, artillery and warlike materials and stores in his struggle to extricate himself from a position rendered untenable from the heavy reinforcements sent in to the army of the Confederates, and from the very scanty reinforcements to his own.

In the failure of this great and all-important enterprise we have lost the labors of a campaign; and to repair this, and to drive the Confederates out of Virginia, will require an additional budget of many millions to our national debt."

The Herald is savage on Stanton and the ultras. It closes its denunciations:

"The excitement now is but the mere muttering of the storm. Wait until the long lists of killed and wounded in the recent battles before Richmond are published, and the storm will then be at its height. Already the people of Philadelphia hoot Stanton's name in the streets, and declare that no more men will enlist while he remains in office. New York city has suffered quite as much as Philadelphia, and shares these sentiments. Two New York regiments suffered at Bull Run, and the excitement here was fearful. What will it be when the lists of killed and wounded come in now!"

The same paper says:—

"The financial credit of the country has received a shock from the disaster to McClellan's army from which it will not easily recover. Previous to his being driven back from his position before Richmond, Government stocks were at an unexampled premium, and the credit of the country never stood so high. Within a week all this has been changed, and now Government stocks exhibit more unsteadiness than any other class of public securities."

A correspondent of the New York Times writes:

"In all the engagements, Mechanicsville and Gaines's Mill included, our loss can hardly fall far short, or much exceed twenty-five thousand men. Our loss in prisoners is heavy, the enemy's cavalry making easy captives of thousands of stragglers, who lined the roads in our rear, and besides these we have left thousands of wounded in their hands. Included in our loss there were many of our finest officers, the number of line, company and staff officers killed and disabled being unusually large. Our loss of guns is stated at forty, and we have taken from the enemy perhaps two thirds that number."

The Times is alarmed about Washington. It says "if Jackson be not dead, (and there is now some doubt in regard to the statement) there is danger of his taking a column and marching suddenly in the direction of Washington."

From Gen. Burnside.—The following letter, dated Newbern, July 2, is published in the Philadelphia Press:—

"Burnside's entire *corps d'armee* is in motion, bound inland somewhere. Your readers will be surprised to hear that three divisions are now in motion from this place, and more to come. You will hear good news from Burnside, Parke, Foster and Reno very soon. The troops are overjoyed to think that they are about to follow our gallant Burnside into a victorious field once more."

New York Money Market.—NEW YORK, July 9.—Sixteen per cent. premium is bid for gold. Exchange 28 per cent. Stocks have gone up from 2 to 3 per cent.

Another Naval Expedition.—NEW YORK, July 8.—It is rumored that the Navy Department will soon place Com. Foote at the head of the new naval expedition for which vessels are now fitting out to consist chiefly of the regular navy.

Adjournment of Congress.—WASHINGTON, July 8.—It is the current belief here that Congress will adjourn *sine die* by Monday next.

From Europe.—An arrival is reported to the 28th ult. No item of interest, except the commercial news, viz:—

Liverpool, June 28.—The excitement in the cotton market has increased, with sales of 30,000 bales yesterday. There were sales to-day of 25,000 bales, prices ⅛ to 1d higher than official figures of yesterday.

The Spoils.—Since the great battles below Richmond, the railway and wagon trains have been kept busily employed in bringing in the property abandoned or thrown away by the Yankee troops while executing their "grand strategic movement." Upwards of twenty-five thousand muskets have been received at the Government Arsenal, many of them in a damaged condition; besides a number of superior field pieces, and a vast quantity of ammunition, equipments, and clothing.

Dispatch.

McClellan to be Guillotined.—A gentleman of undoubted veracity, who was several days a prisoner with the Yankees, made his escape, and arrived in town yesterday. We understand he asserts it as an indisputable fact, that McClellan and his staff have been ordered to report to the Secretary of War at Washington.

Rich. Dispatch.

Vegetables and Fruits.—Mr. J. B. Killett of Sampson county, N. C., passed through this city yesterday on his way to Richmond, with a large quantity of vegetables, fruits and other hospital stores for the sick and wounded in that city. A car load of these very desirable articles is brought through from North Carolina every week.

Pet. Express.

Hospital Supplies.—We have received from Miss Sallie Mallett of Chapel Hill, N. C. through the hands of Lieut. Henry E. Orr, a box of hospital stores for the sick and wounded soldiers from that State.—*Ib.*

FROM ALAMANCE.—A friend writes on the 8th inst:

Stirring times. We farmers are in a great push with our crops. Wheat is now being housed, and is decidedly better than I anticipated; the Winter oats good; Spring oats indifferent; corn is now doing well, though generally small, owing to it being planted late. Fruit of all kinds plentiful, and every thing we have to sell will bring prices that it seems to me ought to satisfy the most grasping avarice.

Drowned.—J. C. Todd, Co. B, 22d N. C. Reg't, was found drowned in the basin at Richmond last week. It is supposed that he committed suicide. In his pocket were found a permit to enter the general hospital, and $42 in money.

At Augusta, Geo., cotton ranges at from 14 to 20 cents, sales being generally about 18 cents. Flour $20. Corn 1 90. At the last weekly auction sale of Augusta Factory Goods, 7-8 Shirtings brought 31½ a 32½ cents, 4-4 Sheetings 38½ a 38⅝, Drillings 40½, No. 1 Osnaburgs 42¾.

Recruits wanted.

One Hundred Dollars Bounty!

I WISH to recruit a few more men to fill up Company B, now in Camp of Instruction. Come now and volunteer, and not get a conscript. Clothing, medical attendance, and family supported. Transportation furnished to camp. Recollect, no time for delay. I can be found at the Store of A. G. Thornton. Come immediately and secure your Bounty.

G. W. MILLER, Recruiting Officer.

Fayetteville, July 14. 1tpd

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, VA., July 8.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I give you a list of the killed and wounded in Company K, 34th Reg't N. C. T.:

Killed: Lieut A H Hurley, Orderly Serg't O L Hurley, Harris C Hamilton, Pleasant G Green, Nathan Hurley.

Wounded: Lieut Thos C Haltom in the leg, Sergt Wm B Coggin, Sergt Burrel T Cotton, Corpls W R Macon, E W Sanders, Privates Martin Callicott, Martin Rush, Jonathan Pool, Freeman Hurley, Wm C Dennis, David Munn, L B Hicks, A M McInnis, John Borough, Nathan Smith, Elijah Russell.

J. A. SANDERS, 1st Lieut.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the following additional contributions to the sick and wounded North Carolina soldiers: Mrs McDiarmid Confederate Bond of $50, Mr B G Worth $50, Mrs J A McRae $20, Mr E J Lilly $100, Messrs E J Hale & Sons (additional) $100, Judge Shepherd $20, Mr E Page $30, Mrs J D Williams $20, Mrs A W Steel $50, Mr A N McDonald $50, Mr T W Devane $10, Mrs Dr Foulkes $15, Mrs Alex R Smith $7, Mrs Caroline C Williams (Kyle's Landing,) $3, Mrs J R McDuffie $5, Mrs Wm Hooper $2, Miss Susan Smith $2, Mrs J C Smith $3, Miss Sarah Smith $1, Miss Kate Smith $1, Mrs C Byrd $2, Mrs Christopher Whitehead $1, Mrs Cornelia Grant $1, Miss Ann Pearce $1, Mr Gilchrist $1, Mr Thornton $1, Mr Geo Brandt $1, Mrs Wright Huske $5 transferred from Gunboat fund, added $10 by contribution, Mrs H C Robinson $5 transferred from Gunboat fund, added $5 by contribution, Mrs J M Rose $3, Mrs W B Wright $5, Mrs Valentine $10, Mrs Augustus Erambert $3, Mrs S Hawley $5, Miss Kate Blount $2, Miss Sallie Fuller $2, Miss Eliza Hawley $1; also a box containing 1 jar fresh butter, 1 jar apple chips, 1 jar blackberry jelly, 1 jar pickles, 3 bottles Aromatic Vinegar, 1 bottle blackberry cordial, 1 bottle cologne, dried beef, ham, mutton and deer suet, 6 shirts, 12 towels, lot of old linen, fans and flybrushes, from the Ladies of Elliottsville; 1 package English lint, 1 package col'd Castile soap powdered, 1 box mustard, 1 package powdered white castile soap, 1½ doz surgical sponges, 2 bars fine soap, from Mr J C Smith; 80 sheets wadding from Mr Kyle; 1 piece muslin from Mr McIntyre; 1 piece linen musquito netting from Mr Poe; 1 piece bleached drilling from Mr Lett; suet, soap, salves, cordials, wines, herbs, pillows, tracts, dried fruit, fans, and a large quantity of apparel and old linen from a number of ladies.

These contributions have been placed in the care of Mr. J. A. Worth who leaves this morning, to spend some time in Richmond. Mr. Worth's active benevolence and practical business qualities eminently qualify him for their judicious application.

Dr. Theodore Martine and Mr. James Huske, having kindly tendered their services to the Association, will accompany Mr. Worth to assist in his work of mercy.

July 14, 1862.

Our Wounded at Richmond.—We are informed that the wounded soldiers from North Carolina will number about three thousand; and we are requested to notify our citizens that contributions for their comfort are very much needed. Articles of clothing, shirts and shoes, and old clothes suitable for lint and bandages are much required. Such provisions as will not spoil in a few days may be forwarded. Facilities for forwarding articles for the wounded thus contributed are offered along the lines at all our railroads. To ensure certainty of their delivery, the articles ought to be sent properly directed to the soldiers, or to the hospital at thus intended, to the care of Capt. Pierce, Confederate Quartermaster, Raleigh, who will have them promptly forwarded.

Surgeon-General Johnson, now in Richmond, gives notice that friends can remove the wounded to their homes, if desired and consistent with their safety.

For the benefit of our gallant wounded, he trusts that general publicity will be given to this notice.

The Crops.—It has been ascertained, since harvest, that the wheat will fall short of an average crop. Spring oats have been very much injured by the rust; but the winter oats are good.

Salem Press.

DIED,

In this place, a quarter before 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 11th inst., EUDORIA FLORENCE, daughter of Rev. C. P. and S. A. Jones, aged 21 months 16 days. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." Com.

In this town, yesterday, of continued fever, SPINX W. CAGLE, in the 23d year of his age, formerly of Moore county.

☞ The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the Methodist Church.

In Raleigh, on Monday last, Mrs. MARY WHITE, relict of Mr. Wm. White, deceased, in the 82d year of her age.

In Raleigh, on Thursday last, Mrs. MARIAM B. ALLEN, wife of Col. C. B. Allen, in the 38th year of her age.

At Raleigh, on Tuesday last, DABNEY COSBY, Esq. architect, aged 84 years.

In Salem, on the 4th inst., Dr. F. H. SHUMAN, formerly Cashier of the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank, aged 84 years.

In Sampson county, June 17th, Mrs. ELIZABETH WARWICK, consort of James A. Warwick, Esq. Her gentle manners and pleasing personal appearance were her least excellences, for her pure character was that which forms the loving daughter and sister, the fond and wise mother, the devoted and sympathizing wife, and the calm, quiet, faithful and trusting christian. She was an acceptable member of the Methodist Church. She left three children, an affectionate husband, with many relatives, to mourn their irreparable loss.—Com.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 14.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef—Retailing at 15.
Bacon 32 to 33.
Beeswax 25 to 30.
Cotton—Sold to-day at 15 cts. Not very good.
Corn 1 50 per bushel.
Cotton Yarns $2 25; 4-4 Sheetings 30 by the bale; 3-4 Shirtings 25; Osnaburgs 33.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 50.
Flour—Family $17, super 16 50.
Hides—Dry 27 to 30; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes (new) $1 per bushel.
Molasses—N O. 2 25 by the bbl.
Nails $16 to $18 per keg.
Rye 2 00. Oats 65.
Rice 7 to 8 by the cask.
Sugars—40 to 50 by retail.
Salt—Sound $10 for 50 lbs.
Spirits—Peach Brandy 4 50; N. C. Apple 4 00; N. C. Whiskey $3.
Spirits Turpentine 25.
Tallow 35.
Wool—None in market.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 9.

Beef Cattle 10 to 12½; Bacon, hog round 30 to 33, hams 33 to 35; Butter 50 to 65; Coffee 1 50; Tallow Candles 45 to 50; Corn Meal 1 50; Corn 1 25 to 1 30; Family and Superr Flour $16 50 to $18; Lard 28 to 30; Osnaburgs 27 to 30; Peas 1 30; Potatoes, New crop Irish, 2 50 to 3 50; Rice 6; Sugar 45 to 50; Sound Salt $8 to $9 per bushel; Sheetings 26 to 35; Yarn 50 to 55; Tallow 25 to 30.

☞ **We are requested to announce** Lieut. SANDERS M. INGRAM, of the 38th Reg't N. C. Vols., as a candidate to represent the county of Richmond in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. July 14.—tE

☞ **We are authorized to announce** Col. STEPHEN J. COBB as a candidate for Sheriff of Robeson county.

July 14, 1862. 42*4tpd

☞ **We are authorized to announce** A. McNEILL CURRIE a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county, at the next Election in August. 42*tEpd

GUNSMITHS

WHO are making Guns for the War can be supplied with any style of a Gun Lock in any quantity by sending their orders to M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 11. 42-1tpd

SCHOOL NOTICE.

I WILL resume my School on Harrington Hill, 2 miles from Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 29th July.

H. P. COLE.

Fayetteville, July 11. 42-2tpd

HORSE FOR SALE.

A GOOD FAMILY HORSE for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

July 14, 1862. 42-2t

The First of the Season.

A FEW bbls. of Jordan Tysor, Esq's., EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, from new wheat, for sale by

H. McMILLAN.

July 14, 1862. 42*tpd

Wanted immediately.

SEVERAL HANDS to cut Pine Wood.

JOHN D. JACKSON,
At the Crockery Store.

July 12, 1862. 1tpd

ATTENTION ALL.

THE Medical Purveyor's Department, Charlotte, N. C., is in need of the following herbs,

VIEWS OF THE DESERTED BATTLE FIELD.

The most interesting localities of the late battles before Richmond are probably the twice-fought field of the "Seven Pines," and the ground near Mechaniesville, upon which the Federal army received the *coup de grace* from the closing combinations of Jackson, the Hills and Longstreet. The defences of the latter were rendered almost impregnable by the advantages of natural position, consisting of hill, ravine and swamp, commanded by ponderous batteries and breastworks, from which an incessant fire was poured out upon our advancing and victorious forces. At the "Seven Pines," after the battle to which the name is given, the Federal army, having regained the field without a fight, threw up a series of fortifications within the space of ten days, so excellent and extensive, that, if attacked in front, half a million of men would have been insufficient for the task of reducing them. It was only by the movement made by Gen. Jackson in the rear, in concert with Magruder in front, that rendered them valueless to the enemy.

The position of the enemy on this field was wholly artificial. Their batteries extended from the York River Rail Road, six and a half miles below the city, in a south-eastern direction, across the plain, for a distance of some two miles. Upon visiting the locality, one will be struck with the admirable character of the fortifications. Their entire front is protected by moats twelve feet in width, and five feet deep, along the outer edges of which are placed continuous abattis of felled trees, neatly trimmed, and every bough and twig sharpened at the end, defying the passage of any mortal force that might be sent against them, before the fire from their batteries and rifle pits. It was evident that these fortifications were intended as a permanent base line, from which the enemy never expected to be driven, but moving slowly forward, to throw up similar works before them, and, thus systematically and literally to ditch the Confederate army out of Richmond. The skill displayed in their arrangement and style surpasses those of any fortifications that the enemy have yet thrown up during the successive campaigns in Virginia.

In the rear of this wonderful line of earthworks, stands the shattered remains of the Federal encampment. Hundreds of tents, of every description, with every width of canvass ripped, from two to three feet in length, stand flapping in the breeze. Around upon the field and within the works, thousands of blankets, overcoats, jackets, and other clothing, (much of which, being uninjured, has been gathered up by pillagers from the city,) lie strewed. Boxes of meat, ground coffee, beans, dried fruit, cases of lemons and oranges, lemon syrup, Edinburg ale, porter, champagne, pickles, chowchow, preserves, sardines, and many other niceties, may be seen lying about loose in every direction, all, however, more or less knocked into smithereens and rendered valueless.

Every wagon left on the field by the frightened fugitives was either upset or broken. Some new and splendidly made ambulances were relinquished, with a spoke or two knocked out and the shafts hacked half off. Sundry drum shells, in perfect good order, and of admirable style, are to be seen perched up on stumps, or lying in the trenches. Here and there may be observed broken muskets, some driven into the earth up to the lock, bayonets, broken swords, scabbards, epaulets, trappings and harness, variously mutilated. Heaps of minie cartridges, many of which are made of a peculiar paper, requiring no "biting," but which upon being rammed down, bursts, and, being itself combustible, obviates any danger from choking the tube, and saves many a valuable moment in battle—these, and any quantity of other deserted military plunder, contribute to render the field picturesque with the relics of our invaders.

The burial grounds of the Yankees which lie on the outskirts of the encampments, in miscellaneous spots, tell a melancholy story for the mortality in their army. The shells and bullets of our gallant troops, and the unwholesome air of the swamps, did a fearful work amongst them. They lie buried in heaps of six and eight, some honored with shingle monuments and epitaphs in pencil. On the roadsides, where numbers fell before our troops, they lie half buried in wagon ruts, and swamp holes, with heaps of dirt piled upon their bodies, from either end of which protrude their decaying heads and feet. These graves are all Yankee made.

Some of the buildings in the vicinity are riddled with ball, shell and bullet. Beautiful country seats, located amidst the advanced lines of the Federals, are utterly ruined, the trees torn by artillery, the fences burned, flower gardens trampled under foot, the houses themselves sacked, and the walls mutilated with vile scribblings and sketches. One handsome edifice, located under the shadows of a grove of magnificent oaks, was perforated six or eight times by the Federal batteries, and in one instance a shell being thrown into it, and bursting in the passage, ripped off the ceiling in fifty places, played havoc with the partitions, and scattered the laths and plastering of the adjoining parlor about in a medley of trash and confusion.

Among the many useful articles now lying about the field are hundreds of unused sand bags, while the fortifications contain thousands of them, which, with some labor, could be emptied of their contents, and rendered equally serviceable. There are quantities of other valuable things which the pillagers have not yet collected, that would be available to our army. Many of the tents could be repaired, the wagons overhauled, the spades, axes and picks gathered up, and the camp utensils, such as are not badly injured, collected.

Innumerable letters may yet be gathered together from the scene. For the most part, those that have been found, were written by illiterate and indecent persons, giving a good idea of the moral stamina of the Yankee army and those who are sustaining them at home.

All things here indicate that the fleeing army, impelled by commingled fright and chagrin, because foiled while yet luxuriating in the consciousness of invincibility *in front*, were mad. Their insanity at the moment was doubtless magnified, too, by copious supplies of whiskey, the liquid courage which has become so highly popular in the Federal army. They destroyed everything they could, and mutilated nearly everything they could not destroy.

Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. Buchanan on the War.—The editor of the Christian Observer has seen a letter from Ex-President Buchanan, in which he takes the position that the subjugation of the South is impossible. He argues that the Northern troops now in the South will fall a prey to the diseases of the climate, and this fact, connected with the determined spirit of our people, convinced him that it were in vain to make the attempt at subjugation.

Death of Gen. Scott's Wife.—A telegraphic dispatch from West Point states that Gen. Scott has received intelligence of the death of his wife at Rome on the 10th ult. Mrs. Scott (formerly Miss Mayo) was attended in her last illness by her daughter and son-in-law. Her age was seventy-two years.—*New York Post.*

Seizures.—Government Officers, last week, seized a large amount of Sugar and some 500 barrels of Flour which were stored in this place. Thirty cents per pound was allowed for the Sugar. The Sugar and flour both were taken for the soldiers.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

20th N. C. Regiment—Losses June 27th.

Col. Alfred Iverson, wounded. Lt. Col. Franklin I. Faison, killed. Sergt Maj D J Broadhurst, wounded.

Co. A—Killed: Dan'l File, Jno Russell, Warren Newell, Kiah Harris. Wounded: Daniel Goodman, William Saunders, Ch's Patterson.

B—Killed: Privates Rowan Tucker, Jos McAnulty, Henry Richis, B Warner, Wm A Campbell, W E Deaton, Geo W Woodley, John Carter, David Barker, Barr Weddington, J M Pitts Wounded: Capt. Jas B. Atwell, in neck, Privates David Lander, John Lander, Wm Fainhue, Andrew Niel, Spain Grey, John McVully, ——Phenner, N W Morgan, Geo Cross, Paul Bost, Wm Bost, since died; Crusoe Wyncoff, Henderson Wyncoff, M. Allius S Spears, C Kinneley, Jones Lellars, —— Moose, Robt Carter, Jas Foster, Geo W Ury, Frank Barnhardt, Lawson Barnhardt, C L Frazer, W F Mulsh, Frank Smith, Daniel Wilkelm.

C—Killed: Capt Wm H Smith, 1st Lt A Jones, Serg'ts Calvin Mears and M D Enyor, privates Thomas Watson, Alfred Watson, Jno Lamb, Jas Johnson, Stephen Jones. Wounded: Privates Robt Darden, Coles Worley, M R Philips, Geo W Stepps, Henry Williamson, Jno Bullard, Turner Griffin, Jas Griffin, Wm Bullard, Chs King, W A Adams, Cary Bullock.

D—Killed: Privates Noah Strickland, W A Dycon, Jordan Neiley, W B Collins, Henson Wright, J Simms. Wounded: Capt W J Stanly, severely, privates D D Duncan, Benj Copeland, Wm Joiner, Joshua Long, W W Womble, C W White, Bryant Whites, J Ward, W H Ward, C M Spivey.

E—Killed: Capt L T Hicks, M Flowers, Sandie Parker, Thomas McIntire, Stafford Grant, James Winders. Wounded: Color-bearer John D Shine, Corp'l T Wright, Benj Carr, Arch Dale, Jas Killett, Bryant Southerland, W D Cherry, T Faison, C Rogers, J Kornegay, F Livinson, P Davis, J Burnam, Henry Lambert, John Cogdell, R Burnett, H Rogers, W Benton.

F—Killed: Osborne Dew. Wounded: Capt James W Wright, Serg't Levi Faircloth, privates M W Lewis, M W Rivenbark, J B Herring, Quincy A Holland, M S King, W S Bedso, O W Williams, Josiah Carter, D J M Authur, J Patterson, Wm R Royall, Benj Crumpler, Julius Benton, W Fisher, Rayford Grice, W H Jones, D B Jones, Nathan Hall.

G—Killed: Privates Joel Little, Calvin Little, Josiah Rush, Michael Gore, W J Gore, S J Simmons, I White, B H Reynolds, Henry Shipper, J W McNuthan, G W Evans, Geo Rivers. Wounded: Capt J S Brooks, severely; Corp'l A Gore, Sergeant J Leonard; Privates Wm Stanley, M Raybore, Robt Kerney, M Raymon, John White, Samuel Evans, Moses Evans, C C Little, Isaac Murrell, W Whitehead, Jas Benson, S J Summersell, Wm. Caison, F Dale, A J Mills, Samuel Reynolds.

H—Killed: Privates Edmund Murril, Alex Luckmorn, —— Journegan, H Jackson, T R Tail, J R Westbrook, U J Tart, M W Warren. Wounded: Privates Noel West, Loyd West, Dennis Journegan, J R Goodwin, J C Drunjhon, J T Taylor, Gary Weeks, Owen Hargrove, D R Stafford, J M Jackson, G W McKenny, H C Lee, L Lee, T J Murphy, N B Warren, Joshua Warren, W D Harvey, Wm West, Edmund Jackson, J Denning, Jarred Hudson, J McKinsay, M Wise.

I—Killed: Privates J D Oldham, C Hollingsworth, Authur Tripp, J B Strickland, W B Warren. Wounded: Privates Jas Faun, Owen Faun, Joseph Lutter, Morris Gore, J C Bright, R Royall, R Mathis, H Turner, D M Powell, J C Clair, Alex Rives, B Daughetry, McRoyall, R Hall, W S Hall, Wm Lellars, J DRatley, C T Williamson, 2d Lieut R Robbins. Missing: Lieut R Jackson.

K—Capt Thos Toon, Com'dg. Killed—Privates M Shaw, John Shaw, J A Cook, H D Bullard, N D Stephens, S Babston, P Powers. Wounded—Privates A C Lowery, E Butler, M W Cook, B Womble, M J Tew, D J Fields, Rayford Pulley, D J Singletary, D F Wiggins, W D Ward; A E Norris, W Lyden, L Coleman, E F Camp, J A Powers, C Fish, A Fish, W W Howell, T B Ward, S Shaw, T Ballard, A Bullard, M Green, Jas Best, J P Cook, W H Harrison, G Hubbard, L Babston, B F Dycon, S W Gowans, John Yates, D E Yates, J Fields, J Winson, J P Bright, John Wayne.

The 30th N. C. Regiment went into the fight at Coal Harbor, with 850 guns and charged alone and unsupported upon the battery on the extreme right of the enemy's lines, supported by the 12th and 14th U. S. Regulars and a regiment of Volunteers. The infantry were driven in and the battery carried. The Colonel was shot down before reaching it. The Lieutenant Colonel was killed sitting on one of the guns. At this moment either the enemy or some dastard, gave the order to retreat, which the Lieut. Colonel hearing, repeated, and the regiment fell back, losing heavily in their retreat to the woods. Both officers and men agree that they could have held the battery but for the order to retreat. The distance charged over was 400 yards, across an open field up hill. When other troops afterwards charged and carried the battery the regiment joined them.

Since the fight the regiment has been engaged again in the battle on Tuesday evening, suffering severe losses, but they are not yet reported.

R. PRYOR JAMES.
Adj. 20th N. C. Troops.

1st N. C. Troops in the Battles of 26th and 28th of June, and 1st of July.

Field and Staff. Killed—Maj T L Skinner. Wounded—Col M S Stokes, Lieut Col J A McDowell, Adj't J S A Miller.

Company A—Killed, Robt Sexton, James Hankins, Jas Moody. Wounded, Capt J A Benbury, Lieut W Bond, Sgts T L Johnson, A K Stam, Corp'l J M Higgins, Corp'l Jno Morgan, L Smith, Jas Smith, A Elliott, Alfred Bass, Joshua Harvey. Missing, J N Gilbert, Jas Pugh.

B—Killed, Corp'l Webb, Thos Harley, A Walsh.—Wounded, Capt H A Brown, slightly; Serg'ts N G Martin, D M Carlton, Corp'ls W A Wetherspoon, T C Land, A J Curtis; Privates, Jas Walker, Wm Porter, Jno Pennel, H T Vennoy, T P Myers, S Whetherspoon, David Cockerham, Jas Jennings, L Gilreath, J R Blalock, Robt Chatham, Jno Estas, C Eller, R L Johnston, S W Johnston, J Johnston, Wm Moony, J H Taylor, C Shores, G W Spicer, L Witherspoon, A W Wilbar, J T Alexander, R Brock, L Hemphill.

C—Killed, Serg't J M Walker, Jas O Quin, R B Robitzsch, W F Bradshaw, J W White. Wounded, 1st Lieut Hardy Fennell, Serg't R F Robitzsch, Color Sg't O R Scott, J E Robitzsch, J H Brinson, T E Herron, T H Williams, J M Robinson, F P McIntire, H S Keith, Jas Carr, J W Moore, Jas Powell, Jno Smith, Corp'l J C Jones, J McCauley, S J Williamson, J W Rivenbark, J W Walker, M F Keith, S J Stanly. Missing, J C Brinson, M R Penny.

D—Killed, 2d Lieut P H Grandy, Serg't Thos Adams, Dan'l Brown, Martin Cole, Jno Minton, Allen Stowe, Winn Riley, Stephen Carroll, Simpson Vaughn. Wounded, Capt E M Scott slightly, 2d Lieut D E Stokes severely, Ashmond Minnis, E Shires, R H Pardue, Wm F Wise, George Williams, Jno Stamey, Jno W Johnson, Wm Calhoun, Chas Houser, Joseph Blake, Tho C Cates, Jno Crabtree, Thos Crabtree.

E—Killed, Capt Jas A Wright, Jno Roulk, C Blane, Jno Atkinson, R Deal. Wounded, 1st Lt John L Wooster, Serg't W H Williams, Corp'l J H Brantley, Corp'l Abe Williamson, W H Lewis, P Ryan, J A Dudley, Thos Dunn, A Garriss, H Robinson, J W Brady, John Allen, Jas H Bell. Missing, P Garriss, W P Montgomery, E Ricks, L A Askew, A Bristow, P P Kiff, W J Dunning.

F—Killed, Corp'l P H Jenkins, Jas S Ricks, Benj Whitley, P Vaughan, Wiley Hunter, J S Melson.—Wounded, 2d Lt C F Lyon, S G Boon, Jno Jenkins, E D Johnson, F Mulder, Thos Baggett, A Lassiter, N Hasty, E R Vick, Jas Taylor.

G—Killed, Thos Ludford, W R Barnes, Sam'l Sexton, Lewis Sawyer, W T Cooper. Wounded, R E Coway, H J Williams, S T Ludford, Wm Moore, J Phelps, James Hoard, S Skittlethorpe, B B Pledger, Jos Mariner, S B Davenport, G W Brookhouse, C Hassell, E R Latham, Serg't J B Angley. Missing, Serg't H D Devane, R Crowder.

H—Killed, Capt R W Rives, Corp'ls R Tricker, Spencer Gardner, J H Osborne, R Leary. Wounded, 2d Lt J H Kerr, Serg'ts J Taylor, H W Holliday, L B Harrison. Jasper Leary, Wm Simpson, B Craddock, Wm Brown, Wm Robinson, Wm Tweedy, Allen Askew, H H Tweedy, McGee Taylor, Seth Williams, J B Leggett, Geo W Freeman, H Roubuck.

I—Killed, Orderly Serg't J W Hartsfield, O L Mitchell, J W Mitchell, Jno S Smith. Wounded, 2d Lieut J J Terrell, severely, Serg't N F Scarborough, E Belvin, Jas Belvin, A H Jones, Jas W Powell, J H Grady, Wm H Pace, Jno Foley, B Pearce, Calvin Pearce, Wesley Jones, Wesley Young, Joseph Roland, Wm Buffalow, Wm Jones, A Williams, Perry Loyd, W T Massengale, J Ellis, A Hicks, H C Hodge, H Perry, L Browning, G Sandford, B Clifton, W Redford, M E Pearce, E Carver, Jno Allgood.

K—Killed, T P Jones, Geo Hall, Wm Collins, James Hudson. Wounded, Ord Serg't Jno Winn, Serg'ts A Shaw, M Johnson, Chas Griffis, R Griffis, John Griffis, E G Everett, Jno King, C Strickland, —— Floyd. Jno Turner, Robt Snipes, Jno Shaw, Saml Francis, A Francis, H Dickens, Henry Dickens, Jno Brown, Thos Brown, A Dickens, B Medford, Wm Powell, A Strausbury, Rob't Winters, S Warmack. Missing, A Howell, S Shaw.

Killed,	50
Wounded,	196
Missing,	9
Total,	255

G. L. DUDLEY, Capt. A. Q. M.

3d Regiment N. C. T., in the battle at Frazer Farm, July 1st, 1862:—

Field and Staff.—Killed—Col. Gaston Meares.
Company A.—Killed—Josiah Heath, Charles Oxley, Jacob Ruble. Wounded—Lt J H Albritton, Privates John F Jones, Arthur Moore, John R Heath, W H Hay, Henry West.

B.—Killed: Privates R A Parker, Cooper Sutherland. Wounded: Lieut John Badger Brown, Serg't Jacob Williams, Privates Thos Brinson, Wm Davis, M H Johnson, L Nethercutt, S W Stallings, B Thigpen, J W Tucker, L M Wiley, Wm B Williams.

C—Published in last Observer.

D.—Killed: None. Wounded: Serg't Isaac W King, Privates Jas Gilmore, Jno Casteen, Wm K Hutchinson, Jas Garvey.

E.—Killed: Private Shepard Saunders. Wounded: Serg't J R Jenkins, Privates J R Cassady, J A Edens, R E Farr, E T Hardison, L R Jenkins, since dead, G W Padrick, J P. Rogers, L H SeBell, Jesse Walton, B Williams, W Williams.

F.—Killed: None. Wounded: Capt Wm M Parsley, Privates J D Orrell, G W Williams, Pat Gilday, John M Wade.

G.—Killed: Privates E H Hardison, Edward Morton, Henry Phillips, Bazel Smith, W F Wood. Wounded: Corp J J Sammonds, Privates M L Barbour, E H Conoway, J M Eubanks, W E Kellum, J T Pool, J B Riggs, J N Riggs, B M Riggs, E B Robinson, C W Sewell. Wm Screws, J E Winberry, Josiah Tates.

H.—Killed: Privates D O Barnhill, J O Hargrove. Wounded: Privates H McKenzie, Duncan Baker, J R Bedsoles, H P Blizzard, Jno Goff, J H Loudermelk, C C Meshaw, T L Porter, W H Russ, W Lammonds, A R Sellers, H B Everett, D D Everett, D J Buie, Lt Swift Galloway, severely, J W Meshaw.

I.—Killed: None. Wounded: Serg't Jas F Clark, Privates J H Davis, Jesse Sawyer, D B Wilkinson, J W Ireland, Wm S Flynn, Jno Stewart, Lemuel Neal, J Neal.

K.—Killed: Serg't J C Lee, Privates E J Mills, R H Rochelle, Jos Kinon, W W Richardson. Wounded: Serg't R T Saunders, Corp W B Playor, Privates R H Piner, J L Pigford, W Stokes, W L Rivenbark, John Rainer, R O Cowan, S G Blake, A M Smiley, L D Evans, Adam Ross, W Shepard, Arch Giddeons.

Total killed 24. Wounded 111.

ARMAND L. DeROSSET,
2d Lt. Act. Adj. 3d N. C. T.

22nd N. C. Troops, June 26th, 27th and 30th.

The 22d Reg. is in Gen. Pender's Brigade, and Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's Division. It has, therefore, fallen to the lot of the 22d Regiment to participate in the first and each succeeding blow, which have driven McClellan and his "On to Richmond" army in such hot haste *away* from the dear idol of his heart.

The 22d was commanded by James Conner, Colonel, R. H. Gray, Lieut. Col., and C. C Cole, Major. There were only thirteen company officers. The following is a list of the casualties:

BATTLE OF THE 26TH.

Col Conner, leg broken by minnie ball.

Company A.—Wounded, Jno Hegler, in thigh and head; S L Nelson, slight in leg; Thos Knight, seriously in leg; Hosea Clark, seriously in foot; Jno Badger in the hand.—5.

B—Killed, Private Jas England. Wounded, Wm Elliott, arm and hip; E P Reed, slightly in head; Wm McGalliard, hand; Noel Laughren, hand; Dan Queen, slightly, hand.—Killed 1, wounded 5.

E—Wounded, Corp'l J W Yates, mortally; Harman S Wade, seriously; Cal McQueen, slightly; M D Medearis, cut on the head by piece of shell, rejoined his company next morning; R H Crouch, slightly in hand by piece of shell but continued with his company; Robt W Cole, flesh wound, shoulder; Harper Poe.—7.

F—Killed, Jno Pollard. Wounded, G W Collins, both legs and thighs; Franklin Whitaker, hip by spent ball; Martin Waggoner, spent ball.—Killed 1, wounded 3.

G—Killed, Lieut J L King, Serg't J L Hubbard, Corp'l Wm S Page. Wounded, Corp'l C L Kersey, wrist broken, Corp'l Wm L Page, Privates Milt Sporks, Ellis Sartin, seriously in side, L J Perkins, J C Ingram, Wm Sanders. Missing, J H Bates.—Killed 3, wounded 7, missing 1.

H—Killed, J J Young, Wm Brown. Wounded, Serg'ts H Williams and R R Martin, Jas Jackson, Rich Vernon, J W Hutchings, J W Shafer, C C Sands.—Killed 2, wounded 7.

I—Wounded, Lieut G B Lamb, R W Winbourne, J R Wheeler, F Holder, Ed Suitz, D G Lamb, M Reynolds.—7.

K—Wounded, Geo W Lockey, leg broken; A R Copeland, thigh broken; Franklin Condrey, slightly, chin and head; Robt C Wright, shoulder.—4.

L—Wounded, Lieut J A C Brown, (commanding company,) hand; Serg't R W Robbins, arm; B F Williams, lost one finger; D P Allison, arm; W A Ledham, thigh; A B O'Bryan, hip; J Heirnes, bruised by shell.—7.

M—Wounded, J R Sumner, mortally; Corp'l J T Turner, seriously, arm; Cal Gray, arm; Thos Turner, thigh; J M Cox, leg; Sam Trogder, face severely; Clarkson York, neck severely; Christian Foust, side; W F Alred, neck.—9.

BATTLE OF THE 27TH.

A—Killed, Jas Thornton. Wounded, Alf Story, breast and arm; C A Grear, hand; Relias Dula, arm.—Killed 1, wounded 3.

B—Wounded, Capt J M Neal, back.

E—Killed, Jno Dodd, Nat Martin. Wounded, S G Andrew, severely; Henry Long, leg broken; Color Serg't S N McClentick, thigh; J A May, M A Holt, slightly.—Killed 2, wounded 5.

F—Wounded, Hiram Edwards, leg; Wilson Taifan, leg broken; E T Landreth, back with spent ball; Serg't Fleming Hampton, abdomen; Center Fender, back; F Holoway, missing.—Wounded 5, missing 1.

H—Wounded, W A Reid, H C Holinsworth.—2.

I—Wounded, Serg't A H Worth, severely.—1.

K—Killed, Corp'l Wm S Burgin, Geo W Burgin. Wounded, R R McCoy, thigh; Rich McFarlin, arm and leg.—Killed 2, wounded 2.

L—Wounded, C M Vestal, arm; O M Pike, left side, ball lodging near backbone; W L Miller, right hip; A Linebery, ankle.—4.

M—Killed, Private J W Kivett, sr.—1.

BATTLE OF THE 30TH.

A—Killed, W Abernethy. Wounded, Cage Simmons and S M Clark, shoulder; H Sides, arm, severely; Able Bissinger, leg shot off; Colsay Clark, mortally, bowels; Henry Keller, thigh; H C Fisher, J C Sherrell, Nathan Ligue. Missing, Wm Sherrell.—Killed 1, wounded 9, missing 1.

B—Wounded, Dan'l Johnson, leg; Jno Sisk, bruised by piece of shell.—2.

E—Killed, Lieut Harper E Charles, commanding company, Pendleton Jones, Jno Geringer, H P Cook, J Y Briggs. Wounded, Geo W Wiley, severely, mouth; A R Wilson, arm: M W Wyrick, foot; A L Gordon, arm; J W Pegram, thighs broken; J W Stock, leg; F U Hooper, shot through both legs; Jas Laughlin, shoulder; Jesse Jester, neck; D W Busick, leg.—Killed 5, wounded 10. (The company went into the engagement with only 24 men, leaving 9 unhurt. This was the color company, and of the 9 "color guard" only 2 escaped unhurt.)

F—Wounded, Serg't E T Sander; Jackson Elliott, foot; W J Walker, thigh; G F C Powell.—4.

H—Killed, Capt E B Bouldin. Wounded, L W Alley, W H Hall, A Manuel, Corp'l J C Carn, H J Rhodes, A C Rhodes, Decalb Smith, A B Heath.—Killed 1, wounded 8.

I—Wounded, W Alred.—1.

K—Killed, Dav Lavender, Robt Duncan, L A Morris. Wounded, Jno Wood, (of Guilford.) Missing Stephen McKinnie.—Killed 3, wounded 1, missing 1.

L—Killed, Color Serg't E Tolbert, Corp'l L T Fruit, T G McMasters. Wounded, 3d Lieut J P McMasters, A Myers, J F Freeman, J M Craven, J H Bush, A Hutton.—Killed 3, wounded 6.

M.—Killed, Private Cal Alred. Wounded, Braxton York, mortally; Lieut C F Siler, severely; Serg't W P Willie, W F Hays, E P Hays, J B Burgess.—Killed 1, wounded 6.

Total, killed 27; wounded 131; missing 4.

In these three engagements the Regiment has lost the rise of two-fifths of the number engaged. The Regiment now numbers for duty 190 enlisted men, 1 Captain and 3 Lieutenants.

SECOND REGIMENT N. C. T.

Skirmish of June 21, near Seven Pines.

Killed: Capt H C Gorrell, E; Private Jas Barnes, B.
Wounded: Privates Ruffin Flowers, Rich'd Odom, severely; Eatman Flowers, slightly.
C—Private Robert Brook, arm amputated.
E—Private Sam'l Gray, severely.
Wounded and Prisoner: I—Private Aaron Pitts.
Wounded and Missing: F—Private R Somers.

Engagement of June 26, near Mechanicsville.

Wounded: B—Private John Flora, severely.
G—Private D F Andrews, slightly.
H—John C Croom, slightly.
K—Capt Geo C Lewis, slightly.

Engagement of June 27, near Cold Harbor.

Killed: E—Serg't Jas M McLane, Corp't Robt Ryan, Private Armistead Ellington.
H—Private Jas M Hogg.
Wounded: C—Privates N G B Jennett, H J Winders, severely; Jno S Bennet, Jno C King, slightly.
D—Serg't Levi Edwards, severely; Private B H Pope, slightly.
E—Privates N Stanly, mortally, Alvis Pope, slightly.
F—Private W T Hawkins.
G—Privates C Kinley, mortally; Everett Shelfer, severely; F M Jordan, slightly.
H—Private John L Tindall, mortally.
K—Private H H Murphy, slightly.

Engagement of July 1, Malvern Hill.

Killed: B—Serg't John T Williford, Corp'l G L F Flowers, Private John Robinson.
E—Privates A Taylor, H Robinson.
F—Privates R Woods, B Shute.
G—Serg't B F Fernandez, Privates N J Lockie, J R Jones.
H—Serg t R J Goodwin, Privates L H Grady, N R Pike.
I—Private P W Heritage.
K—Privates O C Phillips, D Lee.
Wounded: B—Lieut W Howard, severely; Lieut Robt Calder, Serg't B S Barnes, Privates Wm Ferrule, Jno Eatman, N Davis, M Owens, J Skinner, slightly.
C—Corp'l T C Overman, severely; Privates A Rogers, Joel Price, Revel Jones, slightly.
D—Privates S Felton, L Pope, slightly; A B Moore, severely.
E—Privates W Core, severely; Jno Thompson, L R Colley, Peter Reynolds, slightly.
F—Serg't B F May, slightly; Privates Jas Powers, mortally; W R Riggs, L G Taylor, severely; J E May, Jas Brinkley, R Daugherty, slightly.
G—Capt H Sawyer, leg amputated; Lieut W J Dickinson, slightly; Corp'l L W H Pollock, Privates Jno P Koonce, D S Greene, L F Gooding, Lewis King, S Bratcher, severely; Jas Barnes, T H Cumbo, B Andrews, slightly.
H—Capt J P Cobb, Lieut J W Gulick, severely; Corp'ls J W Daly, T D Carroway, slightly; Privates E Casey, J W Deems, G Williams, J Casey, severely; N Grady, C Lelks, L Grady, slightly.
I—Privates Jas Pitts, Jas W Locke, slightly.
K—Lieut W Calder, Serg't-Maj J J Brown, slightly; Privates W A Johnson, W West, J Vicars, G Cowling, I Merritt, severely; Dan'l Strat, J Martin, J Smithwick, J Simpson, J Brinson, C F Hargett, Henry Hughes, B O'Neal, A Lee, Jno Lewis, J Searles, L Sleeper, H Nutt, slightly.
Wounded and Missing: B—Private H Evans. F—Privates Wm Shute, Wm Jackson. G—Private Wm M Waters. H—W Hines, Bryant Parker. I—Jas T Bryan.
Missing: B—Private Jos Jefferson. E—Privates C Copeland, Wm Fitzgerald. F—Privates R Brinkley, Abel Taylor. G—Privates Jno Barnes, W G Higgins. I—Private Jos Medlin. K—Private E R Robinson.
Total.—Killed, 22; wounded, 93; wounded missing, 8; wounded and prisoner, 1; missing, 9.

Among the wounded arrived here from the recent battle fields, we notice Col. A. Iverson, the commander of the 20th. Col. Iverson is painfully, but not dangerously wounded.

Also Lt. Col. John A. McDowell, of the 1st Regiment, very severely injured by a piece of shell striking him on the breast. He goes up to Bladen to-day on the steamer, where we trust he will soon be restored.

Also Captain D. Murdock McLaurin, of the Scotch Boys.—*Wilmington Journal, 7th.*

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County an l Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
Sept. 13, 1861. 57-tf

☞**Dr. Scott gives notice that he** will be absent from Fayetteville for a few weeks.
Fayetteville, June 13, 1862. 34tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Moore County. } COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, APRIL TERM, 1862.

IN pursuance to an Order of said Court, at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on 4th Monday in July next, Kenneth H. Worthy, Sheriff of said county, will sell the following Lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax and costs due thereon for the years 1859 and 1860, to-wit:

PERSONS' NAMES.	No. of Acres of Land.	Valuation of Land.	Polls.	LOCATION OF LAND.	Tax due.
James Deaton,	100	$175	1	Beaver Creek,	$2 78
Randal Gilchrist,	300	600	1	Crain's Creek,	10 43
Neill McInnis,	100	150	1	Jackson's Creek,	4 51
J B McIver for Travis Bedsols,	208	416		McIntosh Creek,	2 23
Duncan McFadyen,	1400	5000		Deep River,	28 00
James Smith & Co,	100	500		Tom's Creek,	2 80
Turner Smith & Co,	100	200		" "	2 16
A B Kelly,	100	150		Richland Creek,	1 62
Kenneth Ray,	470	470		Long Branch,	4 55
Lockhart Fry,	100	50		Little River,	4 35
A A F Seawell for Nancy Swink,	300	600		Little River,	5 96
Jackson Deaton,	107½	133	1	Mill Creek,	2 61
Joseph Deaton,	143	235	1	Wet and Dry Creeks,	1 31
William Fry,	43	43	1	Sing's Creek,	2 11
Belison Key,	86	104		Mill Creek,	1 30
John McCaskill,	80	105		Richardson's Branch,	5 23
N G L Stutts,	140	200		Richland Creek,	2 16
Henry Stutts,	100	125		" "	2 57
Blue S Blue,	200	200	1	Little River,	2 99
Daniel McLeod,	640	160	1	Horse's Creek,	2 77
K Ray and A Currie,	100	100		Long Branch,	52
Thomas Rose,	337	175		Deep Creek,	4 46
Archibald McNeill,	175	175	1	Cabin Creek,	5 96
Nicholas Shields,	46	75	1	Fork Creek,	2 28
Amy Brady,	10	50		Deep River,	28
Adam Keeling,	36	40	1	Wagon Road,	2 10
Thomas Dixon,	487	1085		Deep River and Fall Creek,	3 43
Charles Maness,	50	50	1	Fall Creek,	2 15
Thomas Maness,	111	150	1	Bear Creek,	2 71
George W Moore,	30	60		Fall Creek,	48
Eli R Sowell,	170	200		Dunhorn's Creek,	2 74
M Q Waddell,	5100	2755	unlisted,	Drowning Creek,	90 34
Waddell & Co,	449	7000	unlisted,	Deep River,	218 40
Wm M Dalrymple,	475	2000	1	Big Juniper,	14 15
Mary Matthews,	526	1052		Big Buffalo Creek,	5 46
Thomas Shaw,	100	250	1	Beaver Creek,	3 23
Lemuel Patterson,	98	206	1	Crain's Creek,	6 49
James Riddle,	337	1000		Plank Road,	6 24

June 28, 1862. K. H. WORTHY, Sheriff. 41-3t

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

Raleigh and Fayetteville Stage Notice.

Circumstances require us *hereafter* to charge full fare to all passengers in our Coaches, and to revoke from this date all free tickets.

C. S. BARBEE & BRO.,
Contractors Route No. 5096.
Feb'y 8, 1862. 98 6mpd

A GEM!
The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melanеotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Gilt rods for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring